FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 MAY 1985

Jordan-PLO

Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i described the U.S.-Jordanian talks as "frank, fruitful, and cordial" in a statement reported by Amman radio following U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' departure from Aqaba. Al-Rifa'i subsequently met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in Amman 13 May and described his talks with PRC leaders as successful, according to the radio. 'Arafat also chaired a PLO meeting at the PNC speaker's office, disclosing afterward that the issue of convening the PLO Central Council was raised, the radio noted. In Tunis, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf asserted that Jordan's King Husayn is preparing to announce a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation with a "government" tasked with negotiating Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The PLO would be wrong to approve such an initiative, Khalaf said. In response the *JORDAN TIMES* "strongly" rejected Khalaf's "offensive and threatening remarks" and urged him to avoid "unnecessary outspokenness."

As for PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi's visit to Moscow, which has not been mentioned by monitored Soviet media, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio stated that Qaddumi held talks with Soviet officials on developments in the Palestine question and on ways to strengthen the "close relations" between the USSR and the PLO. The Soviet Union's role in peace negotiations was mentioned in a Baghdad Voice of PLO commentary which stressed the PLO's view that the only political formula for the attainment of a just peace is an international conference attended by all sides with "special emphasis" on the need for the USSR's participation. The radio also reaffirmed the PLO's adherence to military action against Israel "even if it means sacrificing scores of martyrs for the sake of one successful operation," a policy which was confirmed by 'Arafat's statement to an Egyptian magazine that the PLO will carry out further military actions including naval operations, according to the radio.

Lebanon

Minister Nabih Birri, in a news conference cited by Beirut radio, announced that an order has been issued to continue and increase operations against the Israeli occupation. He also stated his refusal to conduct a dialogue with the Phalangist Lebanese Forces.

Iraq

War With Iran — A military spokesman announced that Iraqi planes "destroyed" a large maritime target near Khark island 13 May, INA reported.

U.S. Ties — "Remarkable progress" has been made in U.S.-Iraqi relations in the past 2 years, the Iraqi ambassador to Washington affirmed in an interview published in Kuwait's *AL-ANBA' 12 May. However, he observed that Iraq differed* with the United States on many issues, including the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Sudan

Former Foreign Minister Mansur Khalid announced 12 May that he had joined the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) as a member, while the former Dafur governor stated he agreed on "broad lines" with the SPLM and would continue talks for "joint action," Omdurman radio disclosed.

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA Foreign Ministry strongly condemned Pakistani border forces' shelling of Afghani residential areas 9-11 May, and also resolutely rejected Pakistani claims of airspace violations 5 May by Afghani aircraft, Kabul radio reported.

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'Arafat Holds Press Conference in Beijing

GF131832 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 May 85

[Press conference granted by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, at the guest palace in Beijing 12 May; questioners not identified — read by announcer]

[Text] [Question] It seems that there are a number of political moves in the Middle East, particularly on the subject of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the question of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, on who will represent the PLO at that time, and the U.S. proposal on the participation of members outside the PLO in the negotiations.

['Arafat] The U.S. Administration has not changed its opinion on the nonrecognition of the PLO, neither an independent Palestinian state nor international conference. They presented the proposal that you talked about. But we agreed with his majesty the king that we are united in explaining what we agreed on in our agreement, which says that any move or negotiation should be direct and with the Jordanian Government and the PLO.

[Question] What about the subject of the participation of PNC members in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the negotiations?

['Arafat] We must not forget that those members are from the PLO and are part of us.

[Question] I am talking about those who do no work for the PLO.

['Arafat] We have a basis which we agreed on with his majesty the king who informed the U.S. Administration on our clear stance on this subject.

[Question] Did you hand over names of the members of your delegation in the joint delegation?

['Arafat] No, we have not handed over any and they will not receive any names. The thing that they received is only the initial idea.

[Question] Will you submit names during Shultz' visit to Jordan?

['Arafat] The question is not a matter of names but a question of principle.

[Question] Will you move forward in this question and display some flexibility?

['Arafat] You must ask them to move or they must show flexibility. We signed our Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and with that moved enough.

[Question] There is a U.S.-Israeli agreement that was signed in 1975 which stipulates the U.S. nonrecognition of the PLO and not to talk with the PLO.

['Arafat] I am sorry for the narrow view of this U.S. Administration. This view is based on the Israeli stance represented by three noes, because they still want to shut off the light with their fingers and ignore the facts and interests in our region. They tried once in Lebanon and the result was a volcano.

[Question] Can you talk about this visit to PRC and if you received any financial or military aid?

['Arafat] For your information the talks were very successful and had very positive results. The Palestinians did not come to ask financial aid, but to discuss political questions dealing with our region, particularly the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement between his majesty the king and me. As you know, our friends here in China gave positive response on this subject and also informed us about their support for this agreement and they published this in their newspapers and expressed their support for this agreement.

[Question] On this vist of the delegation to Washington, Paris, London, and Moscow. This stage is a sensitive stage in the peace efforts for the Middle East, and Israel is continuing to construct settlements in the occupied territories and Reagan is in his second presidential term and Shultz is visiting the region. Don't you think that the time has come to find a settlement?

['Arafat] We hope for this and hope that there will be a positive response from the concerned sides and this is the last chance. We hope that an international conference will be held because it will be a dynamic way to tackle the peace foundations in the region, with the participation of the permanent UN Security Council members and all the sides, including the PLO. Murphy tried to find Palestinian personalities in the occupied territories to talk with the U.S. Administration on behalf of the PLO. However, all the Palestinian personalities in the occupied territories rejected this and said that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative and it is the only one that has the right to represent the Palestinian people and to talk on their behalf. Due to that, Murphy failed and confessed his failure and stopped ignoring the PLO on Arab and International arenas.

[Question] What will your second position be during this visit of yours and to where?

['Arafat] We have a program and will work according to it.

[Question] Regarding the program of your visit, do you believe that the president will meet with you?

['Arafat] I beleive there are no obstacles to this.

[Question] What is the destination of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation after your visit?

['Arafat] Europe, France, Britain and Italy. And we must remember that the Arabs agreed to the Palestinian-Jordanian relationship at the Rabat conference. And as you know there was a committee from Jordan, PLO, Syria, and Egypt, and as you see we are here together.

[Question] What is your opinion in the saying that there is no war without Egypt and no peace without Syria?

['Arafat] Maybe there will be no war without Egypt, but I doubt in the saying that there is no peace without Syria. Where is the peace in Lebanon? Syria is a direct participant in what is taking place there. I'd like to see peace there for the sake of our allies who stood with us during the Israeli invasion and raids. We accuse the Israelis and the Americans and some Arabs for the balkanization plans on a sectarian basis there.

[Question] Are some Palestinians taking part in the conspiracy of the sectarian balkanization?

['Arafat] No, they are only an umbrella, exactly as the Americans when they raided Grenada.

'Arafat Says Military Operations To Continue

JN132009 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that the PLO will carry out further military operations and that the naval operations will continue. He added that losses are not important; what is important is the continuation. The brother commander in chief made a statement to the Egyptian magazine *ROSE AL-YUSUF*. In the statement, which was published today, he said that the armed option is the Palestinian revolution's option without abandoning the peace options. Brother Abu 'Ammar explained that the principle of land in exchange for peace was signed at an Arab meeting in Fes. All Arabs signed it. Therefore, it is an Arab option. So, the PLO will abide by it and will defend it.

'Arafat, Arab League's Klibi To Tour Africa

AU131413 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Paris, May 13 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will make a five-nation African tour late this month which will take him to Nigeria, Gabon, Angola, Congo and Guinea Bissau, the Palestinian leader's advisor on African affairs, Salman al-'Arfah said here today. He said Mr. 'Arafat would sign economic cooperation treaties with Congo and Guinea Bissau on behalf of the PLO during his visits to those two states. Meanwhile Arab diplomatic sources in Paris today said Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, would visit Togo and Ivory Coast on May 14 and 15 respectively. The sources said Mr. Klibi would meet with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphuet-Boigny and General Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo for talks on Arab-African cooperation during his visits. News of the two Arab leaders' African trips comes as Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko begins an official visit to Israel.

Israeli officials have said their government was hoping the visit by the Zairian leader would help further Israeli efforts to renew diplomatic ties with sub-Saharan African states which broke off relations with the Jewish state following the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Zaire is one of only six African governments which currently recognize Israel, though reports have surfaced recently that Israel could soon reestablish official links with others, including Ivory Coast, Gabon, Togo and the Central African Republic.

Rome PLO Office Denies Knowledge of 'Arafat Visit

AU131529 Rome ANSA in English 1520 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, May 13 — The Palestine Liberation Organization's office in Italy said here today it knows nothing of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's reported plans to visit this capital in the near future. "We know absolutely nothing of a hypothesis of this kind," said a spokesman. Yesterday, 'Arafat hinted to reporters in Beijing that he would soon come to Rome to illustrate the joint Palestinian-Jordanian proposals for a Middle Eastern peace settlement. If he comes to Italy, 'Arafat would face grave legal problems. Last September, a Venetian judge, Carlo Mastelloni, issued a warrant for his arrest on charges of trafficking in arms in collusion with the Red Brigades. 'Arafat's Italian defense lawyers appealed to the court of cassation (Supreme Court), which still has to pass sentence on the validity of the warrant. Because of the PLO's status with the UN, some experts believe he should enjoy the same immunity as a head-of-state.

But the public prosecutor handling the brief at the court announced ten days ago that he believes the warrant is valid. The PLO has always denied any involvement with the Red Brigades or any of the other Italian urban guerilla organizations.

AL-ANBA' Interviews Fatah Envoy to USSR

GF131800 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 12 May 85 p 18

[Interview with Sakhr Habash, alias Abu Nizar, secretary general of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and PLO envoy in Moscow, by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Shihab Muhammad — place, date not given]

[Excerpt] [Muhammad] How do you describe Soviet-Palestinian relations in light of the current developments?

[Habash] The Soviet Union has a clear, frank, firm, and supportive stand toward the Palestinian issue, since it is the head of the socialist revolutionary powers in the world which are against imperialist colonial powers. It also believes that the Palestinian revolution is the spearhead of the Arab forces in the liberation of Palestine and in confronting imperialism and Zionism. It is natural that when two powers have joint enemies, which are the imperialism and Zionism, the relationship between them is a solid and true one and one which is on a principled basis. This is the relationship between the Soviet Union and the Palestinian revolution.

I think that if some differences in views would occur in the tactical field, they absolutely would not jeopardize the strategic and firm relations. The Soviet leadership and the Soviet peoples have continuously affirmed their firm stand toward the Palestinian people's struggle.

[Muhammad] Will Palestinian delegations at the leadership level visit the Soveit Union in the near future?

[Habash] The last visit to the Soviet Union was the visit of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi]. The visit was to attend the funeral of Cher-

nenko. On such a visit, no important issues are discussed. But I think that there will be a preparatory visit and that Brother Abu al-Lutf has been invited to visit the Soviet Union any time he chooses. This expected visit is to confirm the firm relations.

[Muhammad] Will the mediation efforts for ending the Gulf war be renewed in light of the visit of Brother 'Arafat to India as the deputy chairman of the conference of nonaligned countries?

[Habash] The issue of the Iraq-Iran war is a daily Palestinian concern, especially for Brother Abu 'Ammar, because we view it as one of the obstacles in the march of the Palestinian revolution. This war has drained a great deal of the energies of our Arab and Islamic nation which should be directed toward the confrontation of the Zionist enemy. We always are looking forward to more developments which will serve our Palestinian cause. While we appreciate the Iraqi stand which always responds to calls for ending this war, we hope that the Iranian side will respond to the call. It has been proved to them [the Iranians] and to the whole world that they are waging a war against the interests of Iran, the Arabs, and all of humanity. I do think that Brother Abu 'Ammar will exert all efforts to end the war. We think that if this war will end, we can achieve much not only for the Palestinian issue, but also a more healthier state in our Arab world.

Milhim To Join Qaddumi for Moscow Talks

JN140803 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 14 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman — PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim is due to leave for Moscow Tuesday to join Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Foreign Department, for talks with the Soviet leaders on the latest developments in the Middle East. In a statement to *JORDAN TIMES* on Monday, Mr. Milhim said the Palestinian delegation's visit to the Soviet Union is part of the PLO's ongoing contacts with Soviet leaders on the Palestinian problem. He did not elaborate. The sources described the talks as highly significant, especially that they come amid increased U.S. involvement in efforts for Mideast peace.

Palestine Salvation Front Issues Statement on Beirut

JN131933 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has hailed the Palestinian-Lebanese struggle relations and the pan-Arab role Syria is playing in the region, particularly in the Lebanese arena. This came in a press statement issued today at the end of the visit the PNSF delegation paid to Beirut. The statement affirmed the PNSF's concern to organize Palestinian-Lebanese relations in a way that bolsters the joint struggle in the Lebanese arena. The statement hailed the pan-Arab role Syria is playing in the Lebanese arena and the region, and affirmed the importance of the national and pan-Arab relations between Syria, Lebanon, and the PNSF in a way that restores the PLO's national line, topples the course and symbols of deviation and capitulation, and continues the Palestinian national struggle until all the objectives of the Palestinian Arab people are achieved. The PNSF delegation visited Beirut 7-11 May. It met with national Lebanese personalities, and held a series of talks dealing with developments in the Lebanese arena and Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

Palestinian Forces Attack Zionist Settlement

JN131811 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] In accordance with the revolution command's trends and decisions to escalate armed struggle within the occupied homeland, the main arena of conflict, our brave revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland are stepping up their operations against the Zionist occupation forces' troops and equipments, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment. A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command made the following statement:

One of our groups operating within the occupied homeland, the main arena of conflict, detonated a remote-controlled device in Qiryat Malakhi in occupied southern Palestine this morning. The explosion damaged the settlement and wounded a number of Zionists. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation this morning, but did not mention his losses. He said that his forces launched a large-scale search-and-arrest campaign to search for our revolutionary heroes, but in vain.

Joint Forces Launch Attack Against ASL Position

JN132014 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-National Lebanese joint forces used hand grendades to attack a military position belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the Township of Bint Jbayl in southern Lebanon last night. Several elements in the agent position were either killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation, but as usual, declined to mention his losses. He said that his forces and elements from the agent militias launched a large-scale search-and-comb campaign and arrested a large number of citizens.

Voice of PLO Reiterates Basic PLO Positions

JN132102 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1636 GMT 13 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] It seems that the U.S. whirlpool intended to envelop our region is gathering strength day after day through Secretary Shultz' sensational tour of the region under the theme of moving the peace process. Although the peace process is more imaginary than real, the American secretary's efforts still deserve contemplation, attention, and study. After all, he is the secretary of state of a country that has great influence over 90 percent of the Arab regimes, whether their flags are red, white, or any other color.

Those affected by this whirlpool and the intensive U.S. propaganda and Arab distortion campaigns ask: Where is the PLO

and what is its exact position? Although the answer to this question is very clear to those with good intentions, we still are ready to repeat it any number of times in the hope of clarifying matters or lighting even a small candle in the darkness of the American whirlpool and the Arab distortion campaign.

The PLO position is firm on the objective and the means. The objective is removing the Zionist occupation from Palestinian territories and establishing the independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, so that this state can, through a free popular will, establish a confederation with Jordan in accordance with PNC resolutions, which are in harmony with the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement on this subject.

As for the means of achieving this objective, it has two main parts: The first is military action, which will remain the main option for Palestinian national struggle. Although this option is difficult in view of the absence of an Arab military option, we will not go back on it. In fact, we will develop it, even if it means sacrificing scores of martyrs for the sake of one successful operation in the heart of the occupied homeland.

Second, this firm, principled military option must be backed by flexible political moves on a larger circle, with the aim of rallying political support in the service of the objective. To be more clear and specific, the only political formula we abide by in order to achieve the option of just peace is the formula of the international conference with the participation of all sides, with special emphasis on the need for USSR participation in this conference.

These are the bases of the PLO stand yesterday, today, and tomorrow. We do not want to say whether they are the minimum or maximum. The word bases is sufficient to clarify the means and the objective.

UAE Official on Launching of Second Arabsat

GF131830 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 May (WAKH) — A senior official at the UAE Communication Ministry today dismissed as "groundless" a report that the launching of the second Arab satellite (ARABSAT B) will be postponed. In a statement to WAM, Rashid Sultan al-Makhawi, the ministry's undersecretary, said the Arab Telecommunications Corporation was determined to go ahead with the operation at a date to be agreed upon after May 24. He said that at its latest meeting in Rabat, the corporation's general body discussed its budget as well as technical preparations for launching ARABSAT B, taking into consideration the difficulties that encountered the blast off process of the first satellite.

Al-Makhawi pointed out that the corporation's member countries were presently completing the construction of the ground stations which will be connected directly to the Arab satellites. He added that a number of technicalities in the second ARABSAT have been adjusted so as to avoid technical failures encountered in the first ARABSAT. He said that the corporation's general body would hold its next meeting in Algiers in April next year.

BAHRAIN

French President's Envoy Conveys Message to Amir

GF131122 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1051 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Manama, 13 May (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, today received Francois de Christopher, envoy of French President Francois Mitterrand. Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah and Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah attended the meeting. WAKH has learned that the French emissary conveyed a written message to the amir of Bahrain from President Francois Mitterrand extending an official invitation from the French president to his highness to visit France. The amir accepted the invitation and the date of the visit will be fixed later. WAKH has also learned that his highness the amir discussed with the French emissary issues of interest to the two countries and France's stand on these issues. The French emissary arrived in Manama from Muscat earlier today on a 2-day visit to Bahrain as part of his tour of area countries.

KUWAIT

Polisario Delegation Meets With Officials

LD091031 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, 9 May (APS) — The delegation of the Polisario Front is continuing its discussions and contacts with different Kuwaiti officials in order to explain developments in the Arab Maghreb. The Western Sahara delegation, composed of Ali Mahmoud and Norddine Ahmed 'Ali, who are, respectively, the head of the Arab World Section and the secretary of local affairs of the Polisario Front, yesterday conferred with Jasim Ahmad al-'Awn, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Kuwaiti National Assembly, when they paid him a courtesy visit. The Western Sahara delegation explained to the Kuwaiti parliamentary official developments on the Arab scene.

It should be noted that the Western Sahara delegation previously had talks with a number of officials from the Kuwaiti General Federation of Workers, who stressed to them the Kuwaiti working peoples' support for the struggle of the Western Sahara people. The Western Sahara delegation is expected to continue its current visit to the region with visits to Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Lebanon.

OMAN

French President's Envoy Visits Muscat

Arrives in Muscat

GF121422 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Francois de Christopher, the French president's advisor and special envoy, arrived in the country at noon today on a 2-day visit to the Sultanate.

The special advisor of French President Francois Mitterrand is carrying a message to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id from the French President.

His Excellency was received on arrival in the country by the advisor to the Sultan's Court for Protocol Affairs.

Received by Sultan

GF131422 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received a written message from French President Francois Mitterrand. The message was received by His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, during meeting at his office this morning with Francois de Christopher, envoy of the French president and personal adviser.

The meeting was attended by the French charge d'affaires to the Sultanate during which a discussion was held on bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and issues of mutual concern.

Francois de Christopher left the country this morning after a 2-day visit to the Sultanate.

His Excellency was seen off at the airport by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad al-Harithi, adviser at the Sultan's Royal Diwan Affairs Department for Protocol Affairs and the French charge d'affaires to the Sultanate.

Minister, Military Group Leave for YAR

GF121125 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Muscat, 12 May (Qna) — Fahd ibn Taymur al-Sa'id, Omani deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, left today for Sanaa on a visit to the YAR which will last several days.

Radio Muscat said that the Omani prime minister is accompanied by high-ranking officers of the Omani Armed Forces.

Deputy Prime Minister Receives UN Official

GF131640 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Muscat, 13 May (WAKH) — Omani Deputy Premier for Legal Affairs Fahd ibn Mahmud al Sa'id met here today U.N. Undersecretary General for Political and Security Council Affairs Viacheslav A. Ustinov, currently visiting Oman.

The discussion covered current cooperation between Oman and the UN and the current international issues as well as the organization's role towards these issues.

QATAR

Deputy Army Commander Leaves for Sanaa

GF121821 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Doha, 12 May (WAKH) — Brigadier General Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Atiyyah, deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces, left Doha today for Sanaa. He is carrying a message from His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent, defense minister, and commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces, to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, and commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Accompanying Brigadier General al-'Atiyyah on this visit which will last for 4 days, is a military delegation including Staff Lieutenant Colonel Shaykh Muhammad ibn Sa'ud Al Thani, director of war operations, planning, and organization at the Armed Forces General Command; Staff Lieutenant Colonel Pilot Ahmad Salih al-Mana'i, deputy commander of the Qatari Amiri Air Force; Lieutenant Colonel Sultan Jasim al-'Awajan, deputy commander of the Navy; and a number of senior officials in the Qatari Armed Forces.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Meets With UAE President 13 May

GF131324 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Highness Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, held a meeting this afternoon.

The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by His Highness Amir 'Abdallah ibn al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard.

On the UAE side, the meeting was attended by Shaykh Hamad ibn Muhammad al-Sharqi, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Al-Fujayrah; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, deputy prime minister; and Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid.

Foreign Minister Meets With UAE Counterpart

GF131320 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1120 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 13 May (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met today with Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

During the meeting which was attended by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, they reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and a number of questions of mutual concern.

French President's Envoy Visits Jeddah

Received by King Fahd

GF111916 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1825 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 11 May (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received Francois de Christopher, French president's adviser and special envoy, who handed the king a letter from French President Francois Mitterrand. The meeting was also attended by his highness' ambassador to France, Jamil al-Hujaylan and the French ambassador to the Kingdom, Pierre Rocalve.

Departs Jeddah

GF120901 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0845 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 12 May (SPA) — Francois de Christopher, the French president's adviser and special envoy, left Jeddah today following a visit to the Kingdom. During his visit, he delivered a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from French President Francois Mitterrand.

The French official was seen off by the French ambassador to the Kingdom and a number of other officials.

U.S. Stand on Palestinian Participation in Talks Noted

LD132221 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 May 85

[News and comment by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz said that any successful talks to establish peace in the Middle East should inevitably be attended by the Palestinians. The statements made by the U.S. secretary of state following his quick tour in which he visited occupied Palestine, Cairo, and Amman reflect a flimsy feeling of optimism in view of the contradictory opinions about the results achieved by the American minister during his tour.

While Israeli enemy circles reaffirm their insistence on not dealing with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that includes Palestinian elements sympathizing with the PLO, enemy sources are adding a new tune: that these sources will not accept a compromise which it appears the United States is trying to adopt; that is that the Palestinian members will be from the Palestine National Council on condition that they declare that they do not sympathize with the PLO. Within these conditions, which strongly indicate that the enemy is still insisting on refusing to deal with any serious formula that aims at finding a just and permanent peace; amid this contradiction in ideas, the chairman of the PLO has declared that no contacts will be made on the basis of keeping the PLO out. He pointed out that this is the last opportunity that should be exploited because, as Yasir 'Arafat said, he has made, on his part, sufficient moves and that the matter is now left for the United States to take what steps it deems necessary. In this there is a clear reference to the fact that there is a red line beyond which the PLO cannot go under any circumstances.

Out of this reality it is premature to make an appriasal of the results achieved by the U.S. secretary of state. However, signs appear not to encourage optimism, particularly since the Israeli enemy, during the talks with the U.S. secretary of state, deliberately leaked the news that Israel was still insisting on rejecting the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that includes members of the PLO. It appears that the ball is in the American court now that the Palestinians have given evidence confirming their good intentions vis-a-vis dealing with any serious formula that will be the basis for a just and permanent solution. It appears that the U.S. secretary of state has realized this more than ever since he has stated that any successful talks in this respect should inevitably be attended by the Palestinians.

UAE

Gen Sayf Heads Military Delegation for YAR

GF120428 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1840 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 May (WAKH) -- A military delegation under Brigadier General Sayf ibn Mubarak, UAE assistant chief of staff for supply and procurement, left Abu Dhabi today for Sanaa to attend the maneuver to be carried out by the YAR Armed Forces.

The visit of the UAE military delegation to Sanaa comes at the invitation of the YAR Armed Forces General Command.

PDRY

Chairman Sends Message to Lebanon's Junblatt

GF131424 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah Nasir al-Dimah, PDRY charge d'affaires in Beirut, met with Brother Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party and chairman of the Democratic National Front, this morning. During the meeting he conveyed a written message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, dealing with the friendly relations between the YSP and the Progressive Socialist Party. A discussion was also held on the situation and current developments in the Arab and Lebanese arenas.

Defense Minister Returns From Soviet Union

GF101352 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Brother Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and defense minister, returned to Aden today, having led our country's party and government delegation to participate in the celebrations of the Soviet people on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Salih Muslih Qasim pointed out that celebrating this occasion is of great importance for mankind. He recalled that on 9 May 1945, the total and unconditional surrender of Nazi forces was signed, thus ending a war in which 50 million people died, including 20 million Soviets.

He said that during his visit to Moscow he met with a number of Soviet leaders and held talks with Comrade Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and defense minister. He noted that during those meetings it was reaffirmed that the USSR stands beside our Yemeni people, their revolution, and their struggle to build a new life. They expressed their support for the correct policy of the YSP.

He was received at the airport by Brothers Ali As'ad Muthanna, member of the YSP Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, and director of the Secretary General's Office; Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Bitani, member of the YSP Central Committee and interior minister; Colonel 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ulaywah, first deputy defense minister and chief of the general staff; and a number of the commanders of military units in the Armed Forces.

YAR

Foreign Delegations Attend Military Exercises

UAE, PDRY Delegations Arrive

GF121250 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and PDRY defense minister, arrived in Sanaa today accompanied by Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs in the southern sector of the homeland, on a visit to the capital, Sanaa.

In a statement to SABA', Brother Salih Muslih Qasim said: We feel a great happiness when we visit the capital of our dear Yemen, Sanaa. He noted that the visit is to attend and view the military maneuver "Al-Fajr" which will be carried out by our Armed Forces.

They were received at the airport by Brother 'Abdallah al-Bashri, chief of the General Staff and member of the Standing Committee; and Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs.

Brigadier General Sayf ibn Mubarak, UAE assistant chief of staff of the fraternal UAE Armed Forces, also arrived in Sanaa, on a visit to the YAR. During the visit he will attend the military maneuver "Al-Fajr." Following his arrival in Sanaa, he made a statement to SABA'. He said: It pleases and honors me to visit my second country, the YAR, and attend the military maneuver, and also to meet with the brother officials in the Armed Forces to exchange views on joint cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the military field.

He was received by Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Salah, deputy chief of staff for military affairs; a number of Armed Forces officers; and Muhammad 'Abdallah Lutah, the UAE ambassador in Sanaa.

Saudi, Omani Delegations

GF130548 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpts] Brothers Lieutenant General Muhammad Salih al-Hammad, chief of staff in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and Brigadier General Muhammad 'Abdallah a'-'Atiyah, deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces, arrived in Sanaa this evening. Shaykh Fahr ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs in the Sultanate of Oman, also arrived this evening.

They were received by the brother officials concerned.

Qatari Delegation Arrives

GF131716 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Brigadier General Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Atiyyah, deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces, and his accompanying military delegation arrived in Sanaa this evening on a visit to our country during which he will attend a military exercise.

In statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, he expressed pleasure over his visit to our country. He said: It is an honor to visit my second country the fraternal YAR and to attend on behalf of the heir apparent and minister of defense the military exercise through which we will learn about the progress and the development of the Armed Forces in this fraternal country. He hoped that this exercise will be successful.

He was received by deputy chief of staff for military affairs at the command headquarters, a member of the Standing Commitee, and a number of officers.

President Meets UAE Delegation

GF131944 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpts] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at the Saba' Camp in Ma'rib today Colonel Muhammad 'Ubayd al-Maktum, UAE defense ministry under secretary, and Brigadier General Sayf Mubarak, UAE deputy chief of staff. The meeting was attended by our ambassador in Abu Dhabi, Muhammad al-Khawi.

Colonel Muhammad 'Ubayd al-Maktum, UAE defense ministry under secretary, left Sanaa this evening after attending part of the military exercises "Al-Fajr" which units of our Armed Forces are conducting.

Also General Muhammad Salih al-Hammad, Saudi chief of staff, and the delegation accompanying him, left Sanaa this evening after attending the military exercise "Al-Fajr" which our Armed Forces are conducting.

President Attends Exercises

GF140736 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, this morning attended part of the "Al-Fajr" military exercises, which are being carried out by our Armed Forces within the Armed Forces' general training plan in order to further increase the levels of preparation, qualification, and combat ability of our armed and security forces; this is in accordance with the diversification of their methods and tactics in order to implement their combat operations in all situations and circumstances. A celebration was held on this occasion which was opened with the playing of the national anthem and a reading from the Koran.

Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashiri, chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee, delivered a speech on behalf of the General Staff Command. He welcomed the audience to this good land where man revives his ancient glory. He affirmed that the building, development, and modernization of the armed and security forces have been (?achieved) through sincere efforts and a strong desire to interpret one of the most significant goals of the glorious 26 September Revolution; this is the supreme goal, and also the contents of the national charter, all of which have affirmed the importance of building a strong national army to protect the country and to safeguard the national gains and accomplishments. He pointed out that our political leadership's concern has created a stronger momentum and a greater atmosphere for achieving the goal of building the armed and security forces so that they will be capable, equipped, and qualified in accordance with the extent of the national responsibility and the defense duty of each member of the Armed Forces.

The brother chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee added that this comprehensive progress in military construction is one of the distinct indications of our people's determination to create a new history free of backwardness and all impurities of the defunct era; this provides the people with their complete right to determine their destiny and their full freedom to choose and decide without any dictation and mandates or domination in the shadow of their immortal and victorious September revolution and their national charter — their greatest achievement, guide, and style for a brighter future. He said that this maneuver will reflect beyond any doubt the high level reached by our armed and security forces with regard to the concentration of capabilities and preparations and with regard to the scientific and ideological preparation based on the Islamic religion. The brother chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee affirmed that our Arab nation in its current situation is in pressing need of uniting the ranks of its sons and Arab military capabilities and capacities; through this it can repel dangers and resist crises and plots machinated against it by the enemies in a dirty attempt to abort its capacities and capabilities, and to plunder its wealth and lands.

He concluded by affirming that the grievous tragedies that take place in this nation are undoubtedly due to the absence of a unified Arab military strategy. He said that our Arab nation now

possesses, praise be to God, the most modern, strongest, advanced, effective, and highly prepared armies. Through a unified strategy these armies can achieve victory and liberate the occupied territories in Palestine, Lebanon, and the Golan Heights and crush aggression against any Arab territory. He said that this strategy should emerge from the permanent encounter of and full agreement among leaders of our Arab nation and from coordination, consultation, and continuous cooperation among the Arab armies at various levels and in various fields.

French Minister of State Arrives in Sanaa

GF131946 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Jean-Michel Baylet, French minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, arrived in Sanaa today on 3-day visit to our country; during this he will hold talks with officials at the Foreign Ministry.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Mr Maylet stated that his visit to our country is within the framework of good friendly relations between the YAR and France.

He said that during the visit he will meet with the brother experts at the Foreign Ministry to discuss fields of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in educational and trade fields as well as regional and international issues of mutual concern.

He was welcomed by Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry and a number of officials at the ministry.

Spanish Foreign Minister Continues Visit

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC131435 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) — Official talks between Egypt and Spain began at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The Egyptian delegation was led by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran headed his country's delegation.

The talks centered on the current situation in the Middle East, various developments affecting the Palestinian issue, and current efforts to give an impetus to the regional peace process. A number of international issues, including political and economic questions, were thoroughly reviewed.

The Egyptian delegation included Ambassadors 'Abd al-Halim Badawi and Muhsin Fahmi, assistants to the foreign minister; Egyptian Ambassador to Madrid Salah Khalifah; 'Ali Shawqi al-Hadidi, director of the Cultural Department; Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Department; Wafiq Husni, director of the Economic Department; 'Ala' Khayrat, director of the Western Europe Department; and Muhammad al-Zu'aybi, director of the Foreign Minister's Office.

Spain was represented by Don Carlos Fernandez-Longoria and members of the Spanish minister's delegation.

During the talks, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained Egypt's position on the Palestinian issue. He concentrated on the importance of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement in light of the fact that it represents a significant development, which must be used to enhance efforts for regional peace.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also explained President Mubarak's ideas on starting a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He also explained the impact these ideas have had on activating exchanges to continue the peace process on the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Moran spoke about his country's appreciation of, and its close attention to Egypt's efforts for peace. He emphasized Spain's support for Palestinian rights, as well as his country's great interest in reaching a sound and just solution to the Middle East and Palestinian issues.

The Egyptian and Spanish foreign ministers also touched on the EC's efforts to maintain the momentum of peace efforts in the Middle East.

The two ministers reviewed the Iraq-Iran war as well. Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained the dangers inherent in the war's continuation and the resulting loss of both countries' resources. He also explained Egypt's view on the need to reach an immediate, peaceful, and comprehensive solution to the conflict. The Spanish foreign minister underlined the importance of finding a just and peaceful solution that will end the war.

The two ministers also reviewed African and international issues, with special emphasis on those of mutual interest.

The talks between Egypt and Spain will resume tomorrow morning. Tomorrow's session will be devoted to a discussion of bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them in all fields.

As is known, the Spanish foreign minister's delegation includes Manuel Sassot, director general of foreign policy; Jose Luis Dircenta, director of the Foreign Minister's Office; Carlos Blasco, director general of international economic relations; and Santiago Salas, deputy director general of the Spanish Foreign Ministry's Information Office.

Moran, 'Abd al-Majid on Talks

NC131440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) — Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran has stated that during his meeting with President Husni Mubarak tomorrow he will deliver a message from the Spanish king and will reconfirm the king's invitation for President Mubarak to visit Spain.

During a meeting with newsmen today, Moran said that his talks with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid were extremely fruitful and useful, and that they touched upon the Middle East and the Iraq-Iran war. He said that he explained Spain's attitude toward a number of issues as well as the impact of Spain's accession to the EEC on various issues.

Moran added that Spain supports the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to live under peaceful and stable conditions and the right to participate in any negotiations. He also stated that Spain supports implementing UN Resolutions 242 and 338. He said: We support President Mubarak's initiative and consider it to be extremely useful.

Answering newsmen's questions, the Spanish foreign minister said that his country has a policy of friendship and cooperation toward the Arab world and that Spain's presence in the EEC will present good opportunities for the Arab world.

The Spanish foreign minister added that Spain will intensify its efforts to establish peace and stability in the Middle East and to resolve all Arab and Third World issues.

Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also addressed the newsmen. He welcomed the Spanish foreign minister and his delegation and expressed appreciation for their visit to Egypt. He said: We are happy to meet with him here in Cairo and to discuss certain international and bilateral issues. We will resume our talks tomorrow, Dr 'Abd al-Majid added.

Continuing, the foreign minister said: We consider Spain's accession to the EEC a gain for us, because it means we will have another friend there. We welcome Spanish participation in the EEC. He added: Our relations with Spain have always been strong. We welcome the foreign minister to Cairo and we look forward to continued talks tomorrow.

Received by Mubarak

NC140845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0825 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 14 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Fernando Moran, the Spanish foreign minister, who is currently visiting Egypt.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Don Carlos Fernandez-Longoria y Pavia, the Spanish ambassador in Cairo.

The Spanish guest arrived in Cairo last Saturday for a 4-day visit.

U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy Visits 13 May

Arrives in Cairo

NC131758 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state and President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, arrived in Cairo from Amman this evening. Murphy was met on arrival by U.S. Ambassador to Cairo Nicholas Veliotes.

Meets 'Abd al-Majid

NC132155 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy this evening. Murphy arrived in Cairo from Jordan earlier today.

Murphy briefed Dr 'Abd al-Majid on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' recent meetings in the region.

Leaves for Israel

NC132102 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2047 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy left Cairo for Israel this evening after visiting Egypt for a few hours.

'Ali Receives USSR Envoy, Tikhonov Message

NC131613 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received Soviet Ambassador to Egypt Aleksandr Bolonogov today. The ambassador delivered a message from Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which pleaded for all the world's people to maintain peace and stop the arms race.

The message was written on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II and the victory of the allies and the Soviet Union over Nazism.

UK National Involved in Murder Attempt Deported

NC132145 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) — Godfrey Chiner, a British citizen charged with participation in the attempt on the life of former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hakim al-Bakush, was deported from Egypt today. A representative of the British Embassy took charge of the defendant before he boarded a British Airways plane for London. As is known, the British authorities will take legal action against both Godfrey and Anthony William Gill, who was deported yesterday, on charges of terrorism.

Guinean State Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC132144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) — Abu Camara, Guinean minister of education [title as received], arrived in Cairo this evening as the head of a delegation on a 10-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Education Minister Dr 'Abd al-Salam 'Abd al-Ghaffar, who received the Guinean minister upon his arrival.

During his visit, the Guinean minister will hold talks with Egyptian officials to bolster bilateral educational cooperation.

Minister Abu Basha Leaves for Paris 14 May

NC140922 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 14 May (MENA) — Hasan Abu Basha, the local government minister, left Cairo for Paris this morning for a week-long visit to France in response to an invitation by Pierre Joxe, French minister of the interior and decentralization.

AL-AHRAM on Peace Efforts, Mubarak-Peres Summit

PM131505 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 10 May 85 pp 1,3

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "Peace and the Difficult Path"]

[Excerpts] We must admit that we are no longer alone in missing historical opportunities and later weeping over them when it is too late. This serious "political disease", which the West accusses the Arabs of suffering from and which it deplores in them, seems to have spread to the United States and Israel.

The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which neutral observers unanimously agree is the last chance now available for reaching a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East, is not finding sufficient response from the United States nor acceptance from Israel.

The present U.S. attitude toward peace efforts and toward building on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement can only be described as not encouraging at all.

The United States, according to what some of the Arab parties heard from U.S. presidential envoy Richard Murphy, still

adheres to its inflexible stand of rejecting the participation of the PLO element in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation; it still illogically insists that the PLO should recognize Israel and Resolution 242 as a condition for U.S.-Palestinian peace talks.

The Israeli stand is similar to the U.S. stand, if not more extreme. Israel obstinately rejects the participation of any Palestinian elements from the PLO and insists on recongnition before negotiations.

Both stands confirm that the United States and Israel have not sufficiently appreciated the importance of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord; they have not yet realized that this is their last chance to knock at the door of peace and that thwarting it and conspiring against it so that it loses its momentum means, in the final analysis, that they are closing the door to peace and opening the door to hell in the whole area that will know no safety, stability, and security for many years to come if this opportunity is lost.

If stability in the Middle East is really the U.S. aim, laying mines on the road to peace efforts by insisting on rejecting the participation of PLO members in the delegation will only lead to an explosion in the situation when despair prevails.

If peace is indeed Israel's objective as it claims, then missing the opportunity of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement will not bring about the peace which the Israeli war machine failed to achieve during the long years of war.

The lesson of Lebanon is perhaps sufficient to teach Israel that might does not impose peace, but rather it is justice that achieves and imposes peace.

The attitude of Jordan and the PLO is certainly not sufficiently understood by the United States in order to contribute to preparing the ground for the move toward peace. Many geographical and historical conditions force Jordan not to move toward peace without being accompanied by the PLO. The same thing can be said about the PLO's situation. One-third of the Jordanian senate members are Palestinians, and 11 of its Cabinet ministers are Palestinians. Jordan has been paying the salaries of some 6,000 government employees since 1967. It issues decisions appointing mayors of the West Bank.

For its part, the PLO is the sole legitimate representaive of the Palestinian people and is recognized as such by the world; it is also in a difficult situation and adheres to participation in the joint delegation. It has the right to do so because excluding it from the talks means excluding it from the problem. How can it accept exclusion from the Palestinian problem when it is the sole representative of the Palestinian people?

It appears that a lack of understanding of Jordan's and the PLO's attitude is not confined to the United States and Israel alone, for the Soviet Union also has refused to receive a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to explain the agreement and Jordanian-Palestinian views on the peace process.

Despite all the above, moving toward peace should continue so that the last opportunity for justice and peace in this explosive area will not be missed. Indeed I can say that the possibility of a summit meeting between President Mubarak and Shimon Peres is not unlikely following the relative improvement of the situation between Egypt and Israel.

In its relations with Israel, Egypt is committed to the peace treaty which is a step toward the establishment of a comprehensive peace. Egypt does not remain silent or stand idly by, relying on the peace treaty.

For this reason, when Israel invaded Lebanon and following the massacres in Sabra and Shatila, Egypt withdrew its ambassador from Tel Aviv and has refused to return him — despite great pressure to do so — unless Israel withdraws from Lebanon, improves the living conditions of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, and settles the dispute over Tabah.

After about 3 years I can say that there are signs of improvement on the horizon, most important of which is that Israel is withdrawing from Lebanon and is expected to complete the withdrawal before the end of May. Another sign is that Peres has announced his acceptance of the principle of land in return for peace and that the moderate forces in Israel are calling for an end to wars; this is in contrast to the extremism of Shamir and Sharon which could at any moment lead to the eruption of more wars. It is our duty to support the moderate forces and encourage them to join the peace efforts.

I expect that the summit, if it is to take place, will be held within 2 months. The reasons for this expectation are as follows:

The resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue would enable Egypt to resume efforts to improve conditions in the West Bank and Gaza and to strive for reaching peace and the restoration of Arab rights, most important of which are the Palestinian rights.

However, in order for the expected summit to make serious progress it requires that Peres should come with a logical view consistent with his acceptance of the principle of land in return for peace. It will be unacceptable if he comes with the same old views and intransigent formulas about autonomy and whether it is for the people or the land, or whether it is an administrative rule or political rule, or some other interpretations that hinder efforts and make no progress toward peace.

As for Egypt, it will begin this new link in the chain of bilateral relations with the hope that its efforts will contribute to the achievement of peace and with the belief in the need to encourage the moderate Israeli side to get more involved in the peace efforts.

Egypt believes that any joint Egyptian-Israeli effort during the coming stage should primarily be directed toward building on the Jordanian-Palestinian accord and that any joint effort should proceed from this base. If Peres comes to the summit while more willing to build on the accord then I would expect new steps to be taken on the difficult path to peace.

AL-AKHBAR on Israel's Refusal To Meet PNC Members

NC130702 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2258 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 May (MENA) — A commentary appearing in the Monday edition of *AL-AKHBAR* views the stand represented by the Israeli Government's refusal to meet with PNC members within the framework of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Who else will represent the Palestinians, the paper wonders, if Israel does not recognize the PLO and if it regards the PNC as one of the PLO's political bodies? It appears, the paper continues, that Israel is seeking a rare type of Palestinian whom it can accept to be a representative within a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The paper describes Israel's position on this matter as one of a series of exposed maneuvers designed to keep the situation static in order to achieve maximum benefit from it. The paper views this position as completely contradictory to a recent statement by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres that rapprochement with Egypt is one of the Israeli Government's top priorities.

AL-AKHBAR concludes its commentary by asking: How can the Israeli prime minister make such a statement when Israel demonstrates so much intransigence vis-a-vis efforts to achieve peace — a goal for which Egypt is doing everything it can?

Commentary Attacks Al-Qadhdhafi's Ideas

NC120520 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Not a day passes without Colonel al-Qadhdhafi bringing up some new idea that is more painful than ridiculous, and which makes us take pity on the Libyan people. They are the ones whom fate has chosen to bear the colonel on their shoulders like some sort of hateful nightmare, and to be the objects of his indescribable terrorism and coercion. Had the colonel's irresponsible actions been confined to the Libyan people alone, the calamity would have been less. The heroic Libyan people have always loved freedom and have faced imperialism's large armies with determination and courage. They have imposed their will and have proven themselves, and are capable, sooner or later, of toppling the tyrant from his throne. The various examples of Libya's daring resistance to Al-Qadhdhafi are the best witness and proof. The battle of Bab al-'Aziziyah, which took place on 8 May 1984, is not far from the minds of Al-Qadhdhafi and his henchmen. That battle proved that Al-Qadhdhafi — no matter how he may fortify or surround himself with guards, followers, and agents — will never be far from the grip of the Libyan resistance or impervious to the waves of indignation and the volcanoes of fury that have begun to erupt inside the people. No, had the colonel's practices been confined to the Arab people inside Libya, we would have called him a tyrant and a dictator and said the Libyan people are capable of deterring and punishing him. However, for the colonel to persist in his folly and to release a new idea each day which proves his absolute ignorance and ugly mental retardation and which harms this nation is something we must not ignore, since it causes this nation grave injury.

The latest innovation from Col al-Qadhdhafi, the master of ingenuity, came out in his broadcast to the masses on the day which the entire world uses to honor labor and the workers. The colonel got up on Labor Day to incite the workers of the world to revolt and create anarchy. The colonel called on the workers of the world to raid factories and to seize and administer them. He also called for the abolition of wages and the direct attainment of benefits from production. The colonel also said that Labor Day has become a day for international swindling. Can there be any thought more shallow than this? Can there be more confusion and barbarism than that called for by the colonel in his speech? The point that the colonel's thought has reached — the colonel, who is the leader of a people and controls his own destiny — should serve as an example. However, what can we say about the colonel's complex — the complex that says he alone is the genius and that no mind can match his? What can we do about the disease that has spread inside him and that has no simple cure? Here we ask the brilliant colonel: Do you favor a tremendous amount of confusion that would take mankind back to the jungle? Do you want us to be without government or any sort of administration? If that's precisely what you want, what good are all the values, principles, ideals, civilizations, and the entire human legacy, which have been achieved over thousands of years?

Do you, Mr Colonel, want the sort of confusion that would take us back to the jungle? Aren't you satisfied with having applied these anarchist theories inside Libya and having abolished all forms of democracy and having imposed your People's Committees? Aren't you satisfied with abolishing embassies and replacing them with committee offices? To all this we add your theories, which indicate absolute ignorance and backwardness.

What about your comment that Labor Day has become a day for international swindling? If that remark came from anyone else, it would make sense, but from you it is incomprehensible. This is so because you own the largest resource for terrorism and because you have hurt all Libya's workers by turning development projects into mere ink on paper. According to reports, more than 260 projects in Libya's development plan have been suspended. There is a budget deficit, which has many implications, including a reduction in workers' wages and a crazy rise in the price of basic commodities. Furthermore, Libya began to move toward foreign loans after the current crisis in the oil market removed the mask from the actions of Al-Qadhdhafi and his aides. Their insistence on squandering the Libyan people's wealth on everything but their people's comfort has been revealed as well.

Al-Qadhdhafi, therefore, should be the last to talk about workers, their rights, and the glory of labor as a human value honored by God Almighty and respected by all religions.

Furthermore, has Al-Qadhdhafi forgotten his terroristic practices against everyone, against the workers, peasants, and employees? No one has escaped his terror, not even the members of the People's Committees and all the other organizations he created to terrorize the Libyan people. Then, by God, how does he make himself an advocate, preacher, and a supporter of laborers, nay, of all workers? The practice has been that he who

advocates any principle should himself set the example and possess all the qualities necessary to defend that principle. Do Al-Qadhdhafi's actions as a head of state show the least amount of responsibility or commitment? Government as we know it, and in its traditional form, is a commitment and a responsibility. Does Al-Qadhdhafi have any of the qualities required for leadership? Leadership, as we know it, and in its traditional form, is an attitude and a pattern of behavior.

Your words and actions, Mr Colonel, convict you and bear witness against you. No matter how you may try to cheat the world by assuming the role of leader, you will not go far in this. This is so because the role is too great for you. It is greater than your small size and modest capabilities. Stay where you are and remain in your dark corner, for you sentenced yourself to this fate; no one else dished it out to you.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,833

JN131633 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 May 85

[Communique No 1,833 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The hammers of the proud Iraqis are continuing to strike at the heads of the tyrant clique's men, who have been blinded by their own greed and whose spite against our people and progress led them to destruction.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. With the courage and capability that characterized our men in all the battles against the tyrant clique, a group of one of our heroic forward formations in the East Tigris operational sector made a thrust deep inside the enemy front on 12 May and took control of one of the bridges that the enemy forces had installed. With an impeccable, well-coordinated plan, the group was able to pull down 300 meters of the bridge.

The enemy forces that attempted to prevent the group from carrying out its mission sustained massive losses following fierce clashes. All members of the group returned safe and triumphant, affirming their ability to destroy the equipment that the enemy is using against our territory and people.

2. Our capable helicopter gunships launched successful raids on the remnants of the tyrant clique's forces and equipment in the East Tigris and East Basra operational sectors, inflicting massive destruction.

Our forces destroyed 18 infantry positions, 7 boats, 3 hideouts, 2 observation posts, and 1 antiaircraft gun. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. One of our forward untis pounded enemy positions and fortifications east of Tigris with artillery and mortars, killing 8, wounding 12, and destroying many infantry positions and observation points. While carrying out its duties in the prohibited zone, one of our brave combat patrol units retrieved weapons that the enemy had abandoned in previous battles.

4. Several of our forward untis pounded enemy positions and engineering equipment east of Basra, creating fires in enemy positions. They also destroyed a big vehicle and an excavator, and burned a hardware stockpile.

5. One of our forward untis opened fire at a number of enemy vehicles oposite our positions in the northern sector, scoring direct hits and destroying some of them. Elsewhere in the same sector, two infantry positions were destroyed and those manning them were either killed or wounded.

6. Two enemy observation posts were destroyed in the Maysan and central sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 May 1985

Aircraft Hit 'Large Maritime Target' Near Khark

JN131827 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May (INA) — It was announced here today that a large maritime target was destroyed near Khark Island. An Iraqi military spokesman said that Iraqi aircraft carried out a daring raid against the target at 2000 [1600 GMT] today, scored accurate hits, and returned safely to base. In his statement, the spokesman said that the Iraqi Armed Forces will continue to deal painful blows to the Iranian regime until it heeds the voice of reason and desists from aggression.

AL-ANBA' Interviews Ambassador to U.S. on Relations

GF131710 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 12 May 85 p 20

[Interview with Ambassador to the United States Nizar Hamdun by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Sa'dun Salman in Baghdad — date not given]

[Excerpt] [Salman] What is your evaluation of the prospects of Iraqi-U.S. relations?

[Hamdun] Iraqi-U.S. relations have witnessed remarkable progress over the past 2 years. This progress is due to many reasons, the most important of which is Iraq's success in its foreign policy and in crystallizing a distinguished stand on the region's issue, particularly toward the Iranian threat to the Arab Gulf countries and to the region's countries. This issue is one of the U.S. concerns. The United States is concerned, among other things in its strategy, with continued balance and stability in the Gulf region. The current Iranian threat is certainly detrimental to and endangers these interests. This does not mean that only the U.S. interests are endangered by the Iranian threat, but also the interests of many countries in the world.

Iraq is clear in its stand on Iranian aggression; it is clear in its desire for peace. After the return of its forces to its international border in 1982, this stand became clearer than before, particularly in countries like the United States. In the past, it was difficult for some people to understand that Iraq was defending itself against the Iranian threat while its forces were stationed in Iranian territory. After the withdrawal, there was no misunderstanding. Besides, Iraq reiterated its desire to resolve the dispute peacefully. It also accepted all international mediations and resolutions. This had its effect on U.S. politicians. Furthermore, the Iraqi moves toward the United States and the visits which were made and the meetings which were held with the U.S. secretary of state and many other officials helpted in establishing mutual understanding between the two sides.

Since then, we have differed with the Americans on many issues, particularly on their stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict. During our official and unofficial meetings, we have been saying that there are still differing points of views.

However, Iraq, like other Arabs, is trying, on the long term, to make the stand of the superpowers, especially the United States, on this conflict more balanced and to make this stand on the Palestinians' right to self-determination, setting up a Palestinian

state, and fully recognizing the legitimacy of the PLO representation more acceptable.

This is what we are trying hard to achieve. It is difficult to say that we will achieve results shortly. However, on the long term, I do not rule out that one day U.S. public opinion will feel that the United States should establish more balanced relations.

There is a basic fact: The Americans and others will not do this unless a clear Arab stand is crystallized and unless the Arab situation improves. Certainly the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war obstructs reaching a unified Arab stand. Therefore, we, as Iraqis, have striven to practice all forms of dialogue and consultations to convince U.S. public opinion and officials of the need and importance to stop this war to serve the interests of the region's countries, the Western countries, and the superpowers, including the United States. These moves receive responses most of the time in many circles. Surely there are some circles, which are less in number than previous circles, which believe that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war serves their interests or at least believe that the continuation of this war will not have negative effects on them.

Another issue pertaining to the two countries' interests is the trade exchange and the transfer of technology. Iraq is ready to cooperate in this field. It is clear that Iraq is a country which has profuse natural resources and has arable land, enough manpower, and a qualified leadership. These factors make Iraq an excellent partner in any joint trade or economic transaction.

On the U.S. part, many companies and businessmen believe that they can find good opportunities in Iraq, particularly after the state of general recession in the region. They believe that it is possible to establish continued relations with Iraq, can gain reasonable profit in it and can achieve what will serve the two sides' interests in the short and long terms. I believe that Iraq will benefit much in the future in these trade and economic fields, and in technology. Apart from this, the U.S. side will benefit from Iraq which is a country able to establish such cooperation and an excellent partner.

U.S. Delegation Arrives in Baghdad for 4-Day Visit

JN140936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 13 May (INA) – George Nayifah, chairman of the Council on Arab-American Affairs [title as received], arrived here today at the head of a delegation on a 4-day visit to Iraq.

The delegation will hold talks with a number of Iraqi officials on the possibilities of promoting bilateral relations and means to promote relations of economic cooperation between Iraq and the United States in the common interests of the two countries' peoples.

Oil Minister Taqi on Pipeline Projects

JN140843 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 14 May (INA) – It was announced here today that Iraqi oil will flow through Saudi territory to international markets next September at an average rate of 0.5 million barrels per day [BPD]. In a statement to INA, Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi said that the consortium assigned the task of implementing the Iraqi oil pipeline has achieved major strides. The minister added that Saudi and Iraqi technical organs continue consultations to implement the second stage of the project, which will increase the capacity of the pipeline to 1.6 million BPD of crude oil.

On the Iraqi pipeline through Turkish territory, the minister said this pipeline is operating at its full capacity of 1 million BPD since its expansion last July. He said a delegation from the Turkish potash company will arrive in Baghdad soon to discuss tenders several international companies have submitted for the second oil pipeline that will transport Iraqi crude oil through Turkish territory with a capacity of 0.5 million BPD. He explained that at the end of these talks a report will be submitted to the joint Iraqi-Turkish committee charged with the supervision of the project to choose the best tenders and to sign the necessary contracts for the implementation of this pipeline, which will become operational at the end of next year.

Amman Details Shultz' News Conference in Aqaba

JN131620 Amman Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that his talks with His Majesty King Husayn and Jordanian officials covered bilateral relations and other topics, including the actions for peace in the region and preparations for his majesty's forthcoming visit to Washington. Speaking at a press conference at the Holiday Inn in Aqaba at the end of a 2-day visit to Jordan at noon, Mr Shultz said that there has been increasing common sense to move the current state of deadlock towards achieving peace and stability in the region. He said that His Majesty King Husayn has established basic factors to which we responded to help revive the peace process. He asserted that the Jordanian-American talks were fruitful and positive.

On forming the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Mr Shultz said the Palestinian people should be represented by one way or another and a solution to what he termed their representation should be reached, especially after we had constructive talks on this issue and the peace initiatives in order to create peace opportunities to advance the peace process. He added that there had been a real desire for a negotiated settlement. The press conference was attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and members of the delegation accompanying Mr Shultz.

Further Press Reaction to Shultz' Visit

AL-RA'Y on Shultz' Talks

JN140738 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 14 May 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "The Crux of the Crisis"]

[Text] The prime minister has stressed that the Jordanian- U.S. talks between His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials on the one hand and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz were frank, frutiful, and cordial. Zayd al-Rifa'i pointed out that these talks outlined the problems facing steps toward a just and comprehensive peace.

The secretary of state stressed the need to represent the Palestinians one way or another. He described his talks in Aqaba as positive. He called for seizing the proposed peace initiatives in order to achieve peace. If it is difficult to assess the specific results of the Jordanian-U.S. talks, then this difficulty is natural due to the fact that Shultz' visit is only one step on a long road and part of a series of contacts that should take place, whether between Jordan and the United States, between the United States and the Israeli entity, or between the U.S. Administration and the Palestinians. It seems that the last contact continues to represent the obstacle that necessitates further efforts, action, and dialogue.

The important matter that should be made clear is that after 4 decades Washington has realized that it is impossible to achieve any settlement that does not tackle the crux of the Middle East crisis, especially since this crisis was the result of aggression against the Palestinian people and Palestinian territory. The crisis will continue since it has been proved that all efforts already exerted to settle this crisis on the basis of its being a border problem have failed. The evident proof is that the Camp David Accords could not influence a settlement of the crisis, even if these accords succeeed in settling the issue of borders between Egypt and the Israeli entity — with the exception of the problem of Tabah, which is pending. The disengagement agreements that were achieved after the October battles left the same influence. The Palestine question, the land and people, continues to be the crux of the crisis, which must be the aim of any just and comprehensive peace process.

Still, we have to wait for what will happen after Shultz leaves, carrying with him the facts that he heard in Aqaba and before that in occupied Palestine. However, the most important thing that we await is for the United States to adopt a practical stand toward the illegitimacy of seizing others' land and changing their demographic and geographic features by military forces or by depending on alliances. The most important stand is the one that recognizes the Palestinian people's right to repatriation and to exercising sovereignty over their territory, just like other people whom the United States has always announced its support for. Otherwise, dualism of stands will occur and contradiction between deed and words, and between principles and actions, will take place.

AL-DUSTUR on U.S. Diplomacy

JN140815 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 May 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "U.S. Diplomacy Before Two Stands"]

[Text] The talks between His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz are another station in the diplomatic efforts currently being exerted to attain peace in the region, or a qualitiative continuation of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's efforts during his tour of several countries in the region in wake of the submission of the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative that was embodied in the joint action agreement concluded on 11 February. It is evident that U.S. diplomacy, which faced Israeli intransigence and rejection during Murphy's tour, found itself once again facing the same Israeli stand of rejection during Shultz' visit. Proof of this is the various statements made by Israeli leaders during the past 2 days, reaffirming Israel's intransigence and the continued commitment to the Israeli policy of fait accompli.

On the opposite side, the Arab stand in its confrontation of this intransigent Israeli policy continued to remain committed to the peace option based on international right and justice and whose essence is inspired by the letter and spirit of international resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolution 242, which does not permit the forcible seizure of the land of others and includes the principle of the exchange of land for peace.

In view of these two stands, the U.S. secretary of state has come to know firsthand, and whose real motives he pinpointed during his tour which ended yesterday, any assessment operation the U.S. Administration might undertake must clearly emphasize how just and legitimate the Arab stand is and how arrogant and

rejectionist the Israeli policy is. This must take place if we assume that the U.S. Administration can carry out such an assessment and reach results that would salvage the peace operation which once again will be facing the dangers of retractions and dissipation if Washington's policy again becomes inclined toward Israel's intransigent policy.

Though past experience with U.S. diplomacy does not call for optimism, in wake of this increasing U.S. involvement in the peace efforts we would like this time, however, to see the United States realize the dangers resulting from the loss of the opportunity of attaining peace and the repercussions this failure will have on all the parties in the region, a matter which makes it incumbent on Washington to heed the voice of justice, right, and peace, submit to the values and principles the Americans have championed, determine to break Israel's obstinate rejection, and effectively and seriously contribute to the attainment of peace.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on 'Instability'

JN140851 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 14 May 85 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "Constants Will Not Change in the Peace Process"]

[Text] After studying the various statements Shultz made at the end of his tour of the region, we can say that the United States is still seeking a means to crystallize its stand toward the issue of peace in the Middle East and that it is still influenced by the setback the U.S. policy suffered from the Lebanese crisis. The outcome of the U.S. secretary of state's visit is represented by the fact that there is some understanding of the importance of the Palestinian role in the peace process, in addition to stressing the need to push the process of a just and comprehensive peace in the region. However, the continuing obstacle is the issue of Palestinian representation in a dialogue with Washington and in the peace negotiations. We do not believe that it is very difficult to settle this issue, especially since it includes clear constants regardless of the definitions and means of dialogue.

Talking about peace means talking about the Palestinian people's rights to their occupied land and to self-determination. Any attempt to ignore the legitimacy of the Palestinian representation in any effort, dialogue, or negotiation, is an attempt to ignore peace. Any rejection of the Palestinian fact that is represented by the PLO and the freedom of its option and decision, is a rejection of peace and an abortion of any effort to achieve peace in the region.

The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is an expression of a joint option and a single stand toward imposing the will of peace, and toward providing the proper atmosphere for achieving stability and security to all the region's peoples on the basis of restoring rights in return for a comprehensive peace in accordance with principles and resolutions approved and recognized by the international community.

Therefore, the United States, out of its international responsibility, given that it has contributed to supporting the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion, and the consequences of this policy that are represented by the continuation of occupation and the Palestinian people's sufferings — assumes the major responsibility for achieving peace. Moreover, the United States should adopt a more balanced and positive stand toward efforts to achieve a just solution so as not to repeat the futile political experience such as the Lebanese experience.

If Shultz' visit to Jordan has paved the way for greater understanding by the U.S. Administration of the Arab stand calling for a real peace, His Majesty King Husayn's coming visit to Washington, which is an important step in Palestinian and Jordanian efforts to push the peace process, proves the Arabs' concern about the continuation of dialogue and contacts with the effective international powers with the objective of bridging the disparity of stands, and of explaining the pillars of a just peace. Without these pillars, the last opportunity for peace would be lost and the region would be placed on the threshold of a huge explosion and devastating instability.

Al-Rifa'i, 'Arafat Review Results of PRC Visit

JN131810 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The prime minister visited the PLO Executive Committee chairman at his residence this evening. During the meeting, they reviewed the results of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation's visit to the PRC and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move on the Arab and international levels.

Yasir 'Arafat Concludes Visit to Amman

JN140510 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Amman at dawn today following a 2-day visit. During the visit, 'Arafat met with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and reviewed with him the results of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation visit to the PRC and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move on the Arab and international levels. 'Arafat also chaired a meeting at the PNC speaker's office, in the presence of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih.

In a statement to a PETRA correspondent at Queen Alia International Airport, 'Arafat spoke about the results of this meeting. He said that a number of topics were discussed during the meetings at the PNC speaker's office in Amman. He said that foremost among these topics were the reports submitted by the legal, administrative reforms, audit, and control committees. He added that it has been agreed that the remaining reports submitted to the PNC speaker's office by the competent committees be discussed during the coming sessions.

'Arafat added that the meetings also discussed the issue of convening the PLO Central Council as soon as possible in order to discuss the recent developments in the Palestine question and the Arab and international developments. 'Arafat said that he will return to Amman next Friday in order to chair the meetings of the occupied and affairs' committee. 'Arafat was seen off at Queen Alia International Airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and a number of PLO Executive Committee members.

JORDAN TIMES on Shultz' Remarks, Khalaf Statement
JN140638 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
14 May 85 pp 1, 3

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat]

[Excerpt] Aqaba — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz ended his Middle East tour here Monday, saying a clear divergence in views among parties involved in the Middle East conflict prevailed over how to move ahead with the peace process. "There are clearly many differences between the present situation and the kind of stability and peace I think people involved want in the Middle East," Mr. Shultz said after intensive talks with His Majesty King Husayn. However, upon his arrival in Vienna, Mr. Shultz was quoted as saying he was encouraged by his three-nation trip to the Middle East and believed leaders in the region shared a desire to see movement in the long-stalled peace process. One of the main obstacles cited by Mr. Shultz was the disagreement over the makeup of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to negotiate with the United States as a prelude to broader negotiations under an international umbrella.

"At some point, there will be a Jordanian-Palestinian group. We made some headway in solving this problem," Mr. Shultz told a press conference before flying to Vienna. "It may be that different people will be needed for different purposes," he said.

Direct negotiations between Israel and a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation "must include Palestinians because Palestinans are the people who are very heavily involved. So they must be represented in some way in a solution to the problem," Mr. Shultz said. He said the question of how to form delegations to peace talks was one of the issues discussed with King Husayn. "When you come to the final moment, it is the names of people that count and I think we had a very positive discussion around this issue," he added. Describing his discussions with the King as "very worthwhile," Mr. Shultz said the King had given the necessary elements of leadership to move the peace process forward. "We are trying to respond and help the process along," he added. He said the purpose of his visit was to discuss the King's coming trip to Washington and to make it as frutiful as possible. But he declined to say whether a list of Palestinian representatives would be discussed with President Ronald Reagan during the visit, expected to take place later this month.

"We are struggling to find that composition of Palestinian representation in talks aimed at peace that can be seen both as genuinely representative of the Palestinians and acceptable in this process," he said. The United States insists it would not negotiate with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) members until the organization recognises Israel's right to exist. Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri said before Mr. Shultz's arrival that the Americans had been given the names of PLO approved Palestinians for such a delegation and that he hoped Mr. Shultz would bring a reply.

"We didn't discuss a list or individual names or anything of that kind," Mr. Shultz said, "but I think it is clear that direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian delegation must include Palestinians." U.S. officials have indicated they view members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) as not necessarily PLO members and might be included in talks. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has left open the question whether his government might accept such figures as negotiators.

Meanwhile, senior PLO officials in Amman Monday denied any knowledge of a Jordanian proposal to declare a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation whose government would negotiate an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories. They were responding to a statement made in Tunis Monday by Salah Khalaf, a member of the Fatah Central Committee.

In his statement to REUTERS and VISNEWS, Mr. Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, contended that Jordan "is ready to announce the setting up of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation whose government would negotiate an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories." Commenting on the statement, a close aide to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said: "This is the first time I heard of such a Jordanian proposal. It definitely does not exist and I wonder what Abu Iyad means by talking about such a thing." Other PLO officials echoed the same feeling. Mr. Khalaf was quoted as saying an immediate declaration of a confederation would go against decisions taken by the PNC and that it would be mistake for the PLO to go along with any such move. He said the announcement of a confederation would mean the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian government. "I am convinced that it is this confederal government which will carry out negotiations over the head of the PLO," he said.

Mr. Khalaf stressed that such a confederation was only possible after negotiations were concluded for the setting up of an independent Palestinian state in land now occupied by Israel, which could then be confederated with Jordan.

On the flight to Vienna, where he is to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on Tuesday, Mr. Shultz said that he had detected "a genuine sense of movement" in all three countries he visited — Israel, Egypt and Jordan. Ending his four-day trip on an upbeat note, Mr. Shultz said "the main thing I am taking away from Israel, Egypt and Jordan is the genuine sense of movement...a pretty widespread desire to see things move forward," the ASSOCIATED PRESS said in a dispatch from Vienna. He said he was "encouraged by this brief swivel around" and that the process would continue when King Husayn visits Washington.

JORDAN TIMES on Khalaf's 'Offensive' Remarks
JN140710 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
14 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Outspokenness Can Harm"]

[Text] Salah Khalaf is an outspoken Palestinian leader who takes maximum advantage of the place of his residence in Tunis and Kuwait to say what he wants. This is fine, except that his outspokenness can be very harmful at times. We do not know whether harm was intended yesterday when Mr. Khalaf gave an interview to REUTERS in Tunis to talk about the latest developments on the Palestinian problem and ended up charging that Jordan was ready to declare a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation whose government would negotiate an Israeli withdrawal

from the occupied territories. But his remarks certainly sounded offensive and threatening — and we strongly reject them. This is not to say that what Mr. Khalaf said in the interview was correct and sound: His colleagues in the PLO stated frankly and insisted that they had never heard about such a Jordanian intention before.

Abu Iyad made another controversial statement in Kuwait recently, but the PLO went out of its way then to clarify and straighten it. In that statement, Mr. Khalaf was quoted as saying that he was ready to discuss the cancellation of the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO if the "Democratic Alliance" could convince him of the feasibility of such an approach. Fortunately the PLO leadership disavowed such a course and clarified the whole situation satisfactorily on the spot.

Mr. Khalaf should know that Jordan has always stood and will continue to stand by its principled position that no settlement to the Palestinian problem is possible without the full and active participation of the PLO. What then is he trying to do by giving statements, left, right and centre, contrary to what he should know or already knows?

Luckily, Abu Iyad's views do not always represent those of the majority of Palestinians. The Jordanian and Palestinian people now know what they want and have worked so very hard to reach an honest and fair agreement for their future as represented by the Feb. 11 accord. Nobody can tell us the course is wrong because it is not and the alternatives are virtually non-existent for now. We call upon Mr. Khalaf to keep these facts of life in mind and avoid unnecessary outspokenness when he can.

Birri Calls for Increased Operations Against Israel

NC131313 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] During a news conference which he held today, Minister Nabih Birri declared, in the name of national resistance in the south, that direct orders have been given for operations to be continued against the Israeli enemy. He said that such operations should be increased. Either the south must be fully liberated, he added, or all of Lebanon will be considered captive.

Minister Birri continued: Contrary to what has been said, Jazzin and other villages will continue to constitute a red line as long as they support coexistence and stand against Israel and its agents. No red lines will prevent us from striking at Israel or its agents until complete liberation has been achieved. The inhabitants of Jazzin should not remain idle at a time when some 30,000 people have been displaced from areas in the south. He asked: How long will the Lebanese Forces and their actual leader, Amin al-Jumayyil, continue to procrastinate in pushing the Lebanese wheel forward toward development and progress? Birri said that the insistence on keeping this sectarian regime in Lebanon despite all the catastrophies it has brought about would eventually lead to further ruination.

Minister Birri alluded to today's security flareups along the combat lines between the two parts of the capital. He presented a proposal to stop the continuing deterioration in the security situation. His proposal provides for fully equipping the 6th Brigade in order to enable it to control the combat lines from the western direction. Minister Birri said his proposal should not be obstructed by Amin al-Jumayyil's affirmation that all Army brigades are not equipped. It has been proved that the Army, which wants to strike at West Beirut, the mountain, and the southern suburb, is equipped with vehicles, tanks, and bombs. He stated: Let the regime prove that it is working in the interest of all Lebanese. The regime should not hide behind Abu Nadir, Ja'ja', and Hubayqah. The regime cannot have one leg in Israel and another in Syria.

Birri asked the president of the Republic to adopt a position on the initiatives that have been taking place since 12 March. He added: Recent events are part of the games played to secure the president's reelection. Replying to a question, Birri said: I can assure everyone that our alliance with Walid Junblatt and the Progressive Socialist Party is one based on a single concept and course. There is no one that can dissolve our alliance.

Birri Submits Proposals for Security Plan

NC131509 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpt] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, has announced his refusal to conduct a dialogue with the Lebanese Forces. He described the Declaration of Principles released last Friday by Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, as a game to float the same old things. He said there was no difference between Hubyqah, Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, and Dr Samir Ja'ja'. At a press conference in his office in Barbur this afternoon, Minister Birri submitted a series of proposals to reduce tension. His proposals call for the following:

1. President Amin al-Jumayyil should take a clear position on the events in East Beirut since 12 March.

2. The 6th, 1st, and 11th Brigades should be armed. The 1st Brigade should be responsible for security in Jazzin after expelling militiamen belonging to the agent Lahd and the Lebanese Forces there. The 6th Brigade should take control of the contact lines in West Beirut in light of what is happening along the contact lines in East Beirut.

3. An agreement should be reached on the maintenance of security in order to reopen the Beirut-Damascus Highway after arming the 11th Brigade.

4. The 12th Brigade should be strengthened and should reassume control of the coast line in the south. Minister Birri pointed out that a political dialogue should follow these security measures immediately, that the Cabinet should reconvene and that the national accord should be implemented on a new basis.

Minister Birri Leaves for Damascus 14 May

NC141118 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri left Beirut for Damascus today. Minister Walid Junblatt is expected to join him later. They will hold talks with Syrian officials on the current situation in Lebanon.

Reportage on Visit by Swiss Foreign Minister

Received by Al-Jumayyil

NC131324 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert arrived at the presidential palace at 1400 this afternoon. He was received by President Amin al-Jumayyil in the presence of Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Aubert then met with Speaker al-Husayni in the presence of Swiss Ambassador Paul Andre Ramseyer and the delegation accompanying Aubert.

Karami Comments on Talks

NC131534 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 May 85

[News conference granted by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following his meeting with Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert on 13 May in Beirut; questioners not identified — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] We welcome the visit to Beirut by his excellency the Swiss foreign minister, who was the Swiss president during the convocation of the Geneva and Lausanne conferences. We all

remember his excellency's attentiveness to the conferees. It is history that the Geneva and Lausanne meetings led to the formation of the national unity government and the start of the salvation march, which has stumbled from time to time. We must reiterate however, that Lebanon's salvation is inevitable, God willing.

Our talks with Aubert dealt with the problems and with the people's suffering which have resulted from the epileptic fits that have cost Lebanon its tranquility, stability, and calm. It was an opportunity to meet with his excellency and discuss current developments in Lebanon with him. There is a surprise every day and I hope that such surprises will end with the biggest surprise of all — the end of war and the resumption of the march toward unity and serious work to achieve the aspirations and well-being of this people.

[Question] Has Mr Aubert brought ideas concerning a specific initiative?

[Karami] There are no ideas or initiatives. It is a Lebanese matter and it is our responsibility.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Karami] There are ongoing exchanges following up on this subject. We hope to reach positive results soon.

Sham'un on Talks

NC140946 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert met with Ministers Camille Sham'un and Joseph al-Hashim to review current developments. After the meeting, Sham'un said: I explained to Mr Aubert our desire to achieve peace and accord through all the means we possess. Should the Lebanese fail to achieve this goal themselves, then it would become the duty of the world's peace-loving states to intervene. Sham'un added: All the Lebanese have agreed to maintain firm relations with Syria. In light of their influence and desire for cooperation, the Syrians are requested to put a final end to the daily clashes. I am confident that the Syrians are capable of achieving this.

Al-Huss, Fadlallah on Bi'r al-'Abd Bombing

NC131740 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Following a meeting with Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Dr Salim al-Huss said: I do not expect Lebanon to benefit from Shultz' tour. I do not expect his tour to yield any positive results in view of the current fragmentation of the Arab world.

Commenting on recently published reports about Lebanese intelligence involvement with the CIA in the criminal Bi'r al-'Abd bombing on 18 March, Al-Huss said: These reports will be overlooked and eventually forgotten, as usual. If we lived in a self-respecting country, we would demand an investigation. If we had a true government and a true state, hell would break loose until the involvement of Lebanese intelligence in this abominable crime is unveiled.

Commenting on the same subject, scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah said: The *WASHINGTON POST* report is nothing new. We have precise details about the involvement of the U.S., Lebanese, Phalangist, and Israeli intelligence in this affair. We consider the battle between the people and the U.S. Administration to be open-ended. We are prepared for all the possibilities.

Al-Husayni Receives Message From Soviet Presidium

NC140934 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni is meeting with Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, to review current developments. The ambassador is accompanied by Yuri Suslikov, the embassy's charge d'affaires. Deputy Dr Albert Mansur, chairman of the Lebanese-Soviet Friendship Society, joined the meeting a short while ago. Soldatov handed the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Soldatov Reiterates Support

NC141042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Aleksandr Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador in Beirut, affirmed his country's continued support for Lebanon in its endeavors to end the Israeli withdrawal and to secure legitimate security within the internationally recognized Lebanese borders. Soldatov made these remarks following his meeting with Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni. The meeting was attended by Yuri Suslikov, the Soviet Embassy's charge d'affaires. The Soviet ambassador denied any knowledge of whether Gromyko and Shultz will discuss the Lebanese situation during their meeting in Vienna.

Soviet Ambassador on Mideast Issues, Shultz' Tour

NC131226 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 May 85

[News conference granted by Aleksandr Soldatov, Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, following his meeting with Prime Minister Karami on 13 May in Beirut; questioners not identified; — recorded with Soldatov speaking in Russian fading into superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] [Soldatov] We thank the prime minister for receiving us. Our talks, as usual, were very useful. Have you any questions?

[Question] What is the Soviet Union's view on attempts to internationalize the Lebanese crisis?

[Soldatov] We have already expressed our views on this subject during a recent television interview. If you have any other specific questions, these will be welcome.

[Question] What is the Soviet stance vis-a-vis U.S. activity in the Middle East, particularly following the recent tour by Shultz?

[Soldatov] We do not link our Mideast policy to visits by any official to the region or to any other specific country. We have our own Mideast policy which we are coordinating. This policy is formulated in explicit points and proposals. It calls for convening a conference on the Middle East in order to find solutions to all the problems and issues in the region. These issues are known to you. The first one is that Israel must withdraw from all Arab territories occupied since 1967. An independent Palestinian state must also be established and the Palestinians must have a homeland, which would include the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

A solution to the Middle East problem must include the Palestinian people represented by the PLO, their only legitimate representative. There are other proposals that can be discussed with you within a specified framework, but I have focused here on the main issues. Concerning Lebanon, we have said for a long time that Israel must leave Lebanese territory immediately and unconditionally. We are exerting efforts toward this end.

[Question] Are you against the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinain delegation excluding members of the PLO?

[Soldatov] I have already answered this question. We are against any measures leading to Camp David. We are for all actions opposing the Camp David agreements.

Franjiyah Appeals to Al-Asad To 'Save Lebanon'

NC141217 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah began his weekly news conference, which he held at his palace in Zgharta this morning, with an appeal to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to save Lebanon and restore its normal life just as he did in 1976. Franjiyah said: After all the doors had been shut in our face and everything was about to collapse in 1976, President al-Asad responded to my personal request in a noble Arab spirit with his own political and military initiative to save Lebanon. I am confident, he added, that President Hafiz al-Asad, who is the sole hope of the Arab nation, will not let Lebanon down this time either. I am sure that he will respond to my appeal and save Lebanon for the second time and forever, God willing.

Franjiyah affirmed that no political solution can exist before security is ensured and the legitimate authority's control over all Lebanese territory is restored. He added: By legitimate authority I implicitly mean what follows the departure of that primarily responsible official, a man who I had hoped would depart this month. If he fails to comply, I assure you that he will not see 1 August in B'abda. Regarding the Israeli agents' call for accord and dialogue, Franjiyah said: I ask when and at what time this call by Israel's agents was made. I remind you that Israel, speaking through its defense minister, has said that it is not ready to sacrifice a single soldier to protect Christians in Lebanon. When the agents lost hope of continued activity for Israel, they changed their direction. But the agent remains an agent no matter what direction he takes. It is rare to find a country that will respond to the cries of such agents after they have been exposed.

UN's Jean-Claude Aime Arrives in Beirut 13 May

NC131319 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] UN Assistant Under Secretary Jean-Claude Aime arrived in Beirut from Al-Naqurah this morning. He consulted with Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, on the situation in the south and the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425.

Lebanese Forces Official on Desecration of Graves

NC131619 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 May 85

[Statement by spokesman for the Lebanese Forces Foreign Relations Committee]

[Excerpt] Mr Junblatt is not satisfied with the killing of Christians and the burning of their churches. He is even desecrating their graves and exhuming bodies. Charles Ghustin's news conference on Friday, 10 May, drew the world's attention to the heinous crimes committed by the Druze and the Khomeyniites. Mr Junblatt is trying to cover up his crimes by desecrating graves. These vicious practices, which Junblatt has carried out since September 1983 in Al-Shuf, were preceded by similar crimes committed by the Palestinians in Al-Damur. They killed people and mutilated the corpses. The soil of the south is filled with thousands of our dead. The Druze and the Khomeyniites can desecrate graves, exhume the bodies, and then say they belong to their dead.

Shelling, Machinegun Fire in Mountains, Beirut

NC131934 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The regime's Army and the Phalangists violated a ceasefire scheduled to take effect at 2005 today. They violated another such agreement slated for 2130 by firing machineguns, artillery, and mortars at Al-Ma'rufiyah, 'Ayn 'Unub, 'Aytat, and Shamlan from their positions in Bsaba and Al-Yarzi. Meanwhile, Al-Tayyunah, the market area, Ra's al-Nab', Al-Shiyah, and Mar Mikha'il are receiving mortar and artillery fire. Sfayr and Al-Laylaki are also the targets of intermittent artillery and heavy machinegun fire.

Voice of the Mountain on Fighting in Beirut

NC140913 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Phalangist forces are still creating tension in Beirut. The Normandy area received rocket and heavy machinegun fire a short while ago from positions in Al-Baladiyah and the Regent Hotel area. The Al-Tayyunah area received bursts of heavy machinegun fire from the Dar al-Kitab and Fanus building. The

Al-Barbir and Ra's al-Nab' areas are receiving sporadic sniper fire, while crossing points between East and West Beirut are still closed.

Briefs

Ambassador to the Vatican — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk has met with the new Lebanese ambassador to the Vatican, Ghazi Shidyaq, who leaves for the Vatican tomorrow to assume his post. [Text][*Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 May 85 NC*]

Further on Swiss Minister's Visit to Damascus

Al-Asad Interviewed

JN131740 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 May 85

[Interview with President Hafiz al-Asad by the press mission accompanying Pierre Aubert, chief of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, in Damascus on 12 May — read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Thank you, Mr President, for the honor you have given us by receiving us. I begin with the first question: Mr President, what do you expect from Switzerland concerning the Middle East in general, and Lebanon in particular.

The president: I welcome you. I welcomed Pierre Aubert's visit, and was pleased to meet with him. He also met with a number of Syrian officials at different levels to discuss the Middle East question, the situation in Lebanon, and bilateral relations. There were no points of disagreement. We appreciate Switzerland's role, especially with regard to its peaceful and humanitarian concerns. Relations between Syria and Switzerland are also good. There is nothing to justify disturbed relations. We talked about the need to strengthen and improve these relations so that they will be relations of friendship between Syria and Switzerland. This visit has enabled Aubert to acquaint himself with the situation in the region and in Lebanon. No doubt, he will convey his findings to Swiss officials. He will also complement his talks here by visiting Lebanon tomorrow.

Question: Mr President, how do you assess U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the region in light of the Amman agreement?

The president: I do not have sufficient information — and not even a little information — on what George Shultz has done during his visit to some countries in the region. Therefore, I cannot assess it. Initially, it seemed that the visit was to pay tribute to what they term in Israel the victims of the Holocaust and heroism, possibly to balance President Reagan's visit to a cemetery in West Germany — a visit that was opposed by Zionist and other circles in the United States. At the same time, we conclude that Shultz will try to push certain people whom he wants, and perhaps who themselves want, to follow the path of the Camp David accords. These are our conclusions. However, we do not have information that will enable us to assess this visit. Undoubtedly, we will have sufficient information on this subject later.

Qeustion: What is the status of Syria's relations with the USSR, which as we know has recently improved its relations with Iraq, and what role can the USSR play toward achieving a Middle East solution?

The president: Our relations with the USSR are relations of cooperation and friendship. The USSR is always working toward moving the peace process in the region. It is serious about achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The USSR supports us in our just struggle to regain our occupied territories, to end the successive Zionist invasions, and consequently to stop the Zionist-Israeli lust from occasionally swallowing up Arab territories in order to achieve the Zionist-Israeli ambition of establishing greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates. This is the dream that Israel hopes to achieve. The best proof of Israel's collaboration, aggressive nature, lust, aggression against other people's territories, and aggressive nature of its policies is the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. This invasion still exists on Lebanese territory. The Lebanese are still suffering all forms of anguish, pain, and bitterness as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Question: Do you imagine that you could one day begin a direct dialogue with Israel: And, if you imagine such a dialogue, under what conditions would it be?

The president: The question is not one of direct or indirect dialogue, but of regaining our usurped territories and rights and finding the means to achieve this. The means to achieve this are: First, there should be a balance in the Middle East between us and Israel. Second, a just and lasting peace should be attained, restoring complete rights through an international conference for peace in this region under UN auspices.

Question: As president of an ancient state, do you not fear the upsurge of Islamic fundamentalism in the Middle East?

The president: We do not have such a problem, and there is nothing to fear. The important thing to us is that every movement, whether political or religious, should be geared toward resisting the Israeli invasion. We have not differed and we will not differ with any political or religious movement that resists the Israeli invasion. In fact, we will agree with every movement that fights imperialism and Israeli expansion. We in Syria have our own system and policies, and we believe in other peoples' freedom to choose their own policies. We will not interfere in their affairs. We will not differ with them except in as much as our difference or agreement on the political struggle line that they may pursue in this region. [Sentence as heard] The important thing is the attitude toward Israel, because Israel covets our lands, and we want to defend our lands.

The members of the Swiss press mission thanked the president. He welcomed them once again, and asked them to convey his greetings to the Swiss people.

Departs Damascus

JN131255 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Pierre Aubert, chief of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, and his wife left Damascus this morning after a 2-day visit to Syria. During this visit, he held talks with a number of officials on the current political situation in the region and relations between the two countries. He was seen off by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and his wife and Senior Foreign Ministry officials. Before departing, Aubert made a statement to reporters expressing his happiness at meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. He also thanked officials in Syria for the warm reception he and his delegation were accorded during their stay in Damascus. He also reiterated the importance of Syria's effective role in achieving a just peace in the Middle East.

He added: I listened with great interest to Syria's views on the various issues in the region.

Lebanon's Junblatt Arrives in Damascus 12 May

JN130618 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, arrived in Damascus last night where he met with Michal Samahah and 'Asim Qansuh. They carried out a comprehensive evaluation of the statement issued by Elie Hubayqah, the new chairman of the Lebanese Forces. A meeting was held comprising Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Minister Walid Junblatt, and 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary general of the Lebanon Ba'th Party Organization.

Before that, The Syrian vice president had met with Lebanese presidential adviser Michal Samahah.

Council of Ministers Endorses Policy Statement

JN131248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Damascus — The Council of Ministers held a session under Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. During this session, the Council of Ministers discussed the policy statement as well as the subjects and projects that it includes and that the government will try to achieve at the next stage. The policy statement also includes the government's policy in the domestic, Arab, and international arenas. After detailed discussions and after making the proposed amendments to it, the Council of Ministers endorsed the text of the policy statement, which will be submitted to the People's Assembly during its next session.

APU President Makes Departure Statement

JN121426 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Damascus, 12 May (SANA) — 'Ali Ahmad Salami, member of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], left Damascus for Paris this morning following a week-long visit to the country. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Mahmud al-Zu'bi, People's Assembly speaker; Ghassan Rajab, member of the People's Assembly Office; Rajab Ibrahim, People's Assembly secretary general; and the PDRY charge d'affaires in Damascus.

Before departing Damascus, Salami made a statement to the SANA correspondent in which he expressed his satisfaction with the results of his visit to Syria. He said: I met with a number of party and state officials and discussed the situation in the Arab region and issues of concern to the Arab nation. We became acquainted with the pan-Arab role Syria is playing on all levels under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership for the sake of Arabs' dignity and pride. He added: We also held talks with Brother Mahmud al-Zu'bi, People's Assembly speaker, and the brothers in the Syrian parliament on Arab parliamentary affairs in general and the preparations for the fourth APU conference that will be held in Damascus next July in particular. Agreement was reached on the main points of the conference agenda. He said that during his visit to Paris he will hold talks with the Arab-European Parliamentary League and with officials [words indistinct] in the French External Relations Ministry to prepare for the conference of the Arab-European parliamentary dialogue that will be held in Damascus next October. He indicated that he will visit Italy for the same purpose.

The APU president is accompanied on his visit to Paris and Rome by 'Abd al-Rahman Burawi, APU secretary general.

Joint Afghan Communique Issued in Damascus

JN121459 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 12 May 85

[Joint communique on visit of DRA party-government delegation led by Mahmud Barialay, PDPA Politburo alternate member and Central Committee secretary, issued in Damascus on 12 May]

[Text] Damascus, 12 May (SANA) — Syria and Afghanistan have stressed their common desire to promote relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries in the interest of their joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionary forces.

This came in the joint communique that was issued in Damascus and Kabul today on the talks held between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Comrade Ahmad Qabalan, Ba'th Party Regional Command member; and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] delegation led by Comrade Mahmud Barialay, Politburo alternate member, Central Committee secretary, and official in charge of foreign relations. This delegation visited Syria 3-10 May 1985 at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

The two sides denounced the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots against the Arab nation, particularly the capitulatory unilateral deals reached between the Egyptian regime and Israel through actual U.S. participation.

The two sides stressed the need to stop all hostile interference against the Afghan revolution and to guarantee the prevention of imperialist-reactionary aggression against Afghanistan.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation expressed appreciation for the friendly Afghan people's achievements in all fields after the April Revolution led by the PDPA Comrade Babrak Karmal, its secretary general, particularly in the field of defending the Republic and the democratic revolution. The Ba'th Party delegation has also expressed appreciation for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's support — government, people, and party — for the Arab nation and its just issues.

The PDPA expressed its appreciation for the role Syria plays in confronting the imperialist and Zionist schemes.

The talks were crowned by signing a cooperation agreement between the two friendly parties for the years 1985-1986, in confirmation of the two sides' desire to promote firm relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries in the interest of their peoples.

Further Comments, Reaction to Shultz' Mideast Tour

Damascus Radio

JN131345 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 13 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the region is now in its final stage. In addition to the visit's moral aspect, in terms of expressing sentiments of soldiarity and close connection with Israel and Zionism on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany, there are the political aspects of this visit — namely, pushing some Arabs toward the negotiating table with Israel and forcing them to submissively respond to the U.S. and Israeli political conditions. The visit is also aimed at deepening division within Arab ranks, consecrating the deviation of some Arab sides, and maintaining the imbalance between the Arabs and Israel.

Some Arab sides that are involved in the U.S. plan to organize Arab capitulation are trying, without any evidence, to depict the Shultz' visit as one of their achievements and as a vindication of their policies. Foremost among these sides is the Camp David regime in Cairo. Its president returned from Washington with a great disappointment for those who had imagined that he would realize some benefit for the Arabs or would polish the images of certain symbols who had filled the air with statements about Egypt's return to the Arab ranks and the miracles that the head of the Egyptian regime would realize in the United States. It is now known that the Camp David regime's president returned from Washington after offering further concessions to the United States and Israel. The United States even rejected his plan of organizing Palestinian capitulation negotiations with it, and told him that there was no alternative to direct negotiations with Israel by completely forging Palestinian representation through the Jordanian regime.

The Camp David regime in Cairo and the other deviationists and runners after the capitulation process are trying to depic the Shultz' visit as a serious U.S. attempt to activate the peace process, and a victory for the U.S. Arabs who are betting on it. However, how can the United States polish the image of those who abandoned their own people, ignored their will and aspirations, and transformed themselves into pawns in U.S. hands and into puppets that are moved by Washington's fingers.

Shultz' statements in Israel and the region, as well as his previous statements in the United States, have reiterated that this state, which is in a close, strategic alliance with Israel, has not and does not intend to change its stands. Its hostility to the Arabs is part of its strategy and a basis for its policy in the region, and Shultz is bringing with him an urgent call for the submissive Arabs to offer further concessions and to grovel in humiliation at the table of capitulation negotiations. Shultz was so audacious as to consider the United States the side that decides who represents the Palestinian people and who does not. Shultz' statements themselves show that his visit does not aim at serving the cause of just, permanent peace in the region, but at serving Israel's aggressive, expansionist aims.

No matter how big the concessions of the pro-U.S. Arabs may be, they will never be able to make the Arab masses accept the U.S. policy. Before long, the U.S. imperialist agents in the Arab homeland will disappear, just as the U.S. agents disappeared in Vietnam.

AL-BA'TH, TISHRIN

JN130934 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 13 May 85

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Shultz and the Full Partner," *AL-BA'TH* says: It is known that Shultz came to the region after his assistant Murphy made a tour that focused on the joint delegation. Shultz affirmed that Washington adheres to the role of a full partner and it will actually play it. Here he is now with his strategic ally and White House agents putting the final touches to what they call the plan to push forward the peace process, and this is the main point. We think that the efforts that have been exerted by the U.S. diplomacy since the announcement of the treasonous Amman agreement to arrange the table of direct negotiations between the joint delegation and Israel were only futile efforts in the whirlpool of changing times.

What Shultz will gain in his current tour has been arranged and known since 'Arafat's fall into the quagmire of treason. However, is this everything? Is it not easy for the U.S. Administration to find a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation to negotiate with Israel, and with little effort? Certainly, there is no obstacle in the way to such arrangements. The sides that are dealing with the White House and its strategic ally have deliberately chosen the course of treason. All that they are doing is nothing more than retouching and producing the play in which the U.S. Administration plays one of the major roles. We expect that the formation of the joint delegation and probably the date of the beginning of the direct negotiations will be announced at the end of Shultz' tour. However, this is far from being able to control the fate of a sacred cause possessed by a people, a nation, and honest strugglers who are able to foil all attempts aimed at liquidation. Let Shultz discuss whatever he wants and let the White House arrange the negotiating table however it wishes. It will not be long before all these arrangements will be turned upside down.

Under the headline "Where Is 'Arafat in All This?" *TISHRIN* says: While Yasir 'Arafat is desperately defending the course of capitulation under the pretext of not being capable of military confrontation, and that the best method to solve the crisis of the Arab-Israeli conflict is the implementation of the slogan "Take and Ask for More," the Reagan administration and the Tel Aviv leaders not only assert that there is no place for 'Arafat in any negotiations between a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and Israel, but also assert their rejection of the presence of even

one Palestinian personality that is a member of the PLO or the PNC, or one that believes in the Palestinian Arab people's right to live on their national soil.

Concluding its comment on Shultz and what he is currently trying to do in the region, *TISHRIN* says: What Shultz is trying to achieve is to complete the second part of the Camp David series, that is, autonomy for only the West Bank inhabitants and not for the Palestinian people that are living in the Arab countries. According to the U.S. plan those must be settled in the places where they happen to be. Thus, the entire cause is restricted to giving the West Bank Palestinians some administrative prerogatives under the Israeli state. 'Arafat is fully aware of what he is doing. Hence the gravity of the disaster. His mere awareness of this fact, means that he has handed the Palestine keys to Israel and the United States. Consequently, this affirms 'Arafat's dispossession of any legitimacy and his involvement in high treason to the homeland. The fate of such people throughout the ages is well known.

AL-BA'TH Comments

JN140658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 14 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the results of Shultz' recent visit to the region, *AL-BA'TH* says: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has successfully ended his short visit to the parties that are concerned with the liquidation of the Palestinian cause. Shultz' success did not surprise anyone because it took place only a few days after Murphy's tour last month to dot the i's of the liquidation conspiracy and to give it the green light.

AL-BA'TH adds: This success opens the doors of the region to all eventualities and introduces the region into a labyrinth whose beginning can be known but whose end no one can predict. In the same measure that the enemies of Palestine seem to be determined to liquidate the cause in the hope that this would make them regain many positions they have lost in the region and in the world, particularly as a result of Lebanon, so those who are defending Palestine, who will confront this conspiracy and foil it with all available capability and means, are proceeding in this from a firm conviction that the battle is a fateful one, and that the success of the Zionist scheme means the destruction of the Arab nation; this is as President al-Asad recently stressed at the student's conference.

The struggle between the two sides will escalate to cover all spheres and a new round of violence will erupt whose responsibility and consequences will be basically assumed by the United States. The United States believes it can make the Arabs give in to its scheme and agree not only to Israel as it is at present but also to greater Israel that streches from the Nile to the Euphrates.

It seems that the United States and some leaders do not understand history's cycle and do not learn lessons from their political and military practices in the region. Shultz, and no one else, was behind the 17 May 1983 agreement through which he had planned to transform Lebanon into an Israeli-U.S. protectorate, and witnessed the resounding downfall of this agreement at the hands of Syrian and the Lebanese nationalist forces.

Palestine Broadcast

JN130638 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 12 May 85

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will hold talks with Husni Mubarak, head of the Egyptian regime, dealing with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that will be entrusted with holding direct negotiations with Israel. On the eve of Shultz' arrival in Cairo from Tel Aviv, consultations and contacts were held among Cairo, Amman, and 'Arafat's clique to coordinate stands and pave the way for the talks Shultz will hold in Cairo and Amman. Within this context, King Husayn is holding constant consultations and contacts with Husni Mubarak to reach an understanding on the matters that will be discussed with Shultz and to unfiy their stands on the plan the U.S. secretary of state is carrying; this is in addition to reaching an agreement on what King Husayn will discuss with President Ronald Reagan during his forthcoming visit to Washington.

The U.S. secretary of state is scheduled to resume his tour tomorrow, a tour that he started with a visit to occupied Palestine the day before yesterday, and by meeting with King Husayn in Aqaba to discuss what he had discussed with Zionist officials and the head of the Egyptian regime. Shultz' tour takes place after Richard Murphy's 16-day tour; the U.S. envoy left without achieving any significant progress on the level of settling the crisis in the region.

Shultz is now trying to infuse life into the mission of his assistant Richard Murphy but without any change in the basic stands of Israel and the United States. This means that Shultz wants the pro-U.S. Arabs to offer more concessions under the pretext of giving momentum to negotiations and the process of political settlement.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited occupied Palestine, held lengthy and intensive talks with Zionist officials, particularly with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and his deputy Yitzhaq Shamir, and left Tel Aviv without obtaining any worthwhile change in the declared Israeli stand of completely rejecting any negotiations with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that comprises members of the PLO and PNC. At the same time, the United States has stressed that it will not back any settlement Israel rejects, and it will not negotiate with the PLO as long as the PLO does not recognize Israel and UN Security Council Resolution 242 issued in 1967.

This stand was reiterated by Shultz on the eve of his resumption of his tour of the region. Enemy war minister Yitzhaq Shamir has also revealed this at the conclusion of Shultz' talks in occupied Palestine when he stated that during the lengthy talks Shultz has held in occupied Palestine, he has not noticed any change in the U.S. stand toward the problems in the region.

Thus, George Shultz has come to the region to show the pro-U.S. Arabs that the United States has done its best to push the operation forward. In reality, Shultz' mission is part of the series of U.S. and reactionary moves to remove the obstacles that are obstructing implementation of the second part of the Camp David conspiracy on the Jordanian-Palestinian front. These moves reemphasize the gravity of the U.S. role and the direct U.S. involvement in the conspiracy not only against the Palestinian people and their cause, but also against the entire Arab nation.

Peres Threatens To Quit if Country 'Ungovernable'

TA140956 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0952 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today threatened to resign if he reached the conclusion that the country is ungovernable. Peres made these remarks at a meeting held through his initiative with coalition members of the Knesset Finance Committee, in which he urged the committee members to pass legislation on taxation at once. The prime minister said that if the Knesset and the government cannot reach a common position, it is his responsibility to go to the president and inform him that it is impossible to rule the country.

Knesset To Debate 3 No-Confidence Motions 15 May

TA131123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The Knesset will debate three no-confidence motions on Wednesday [15 May]. MAPAM submitted its motion because of the crisis at Ata [ailing textile plant on the verge of closing down] and the education crisis. HADASH submitted its no-confidence motion because of the Ata crisis and the crises in the health services and education sectors, while the Citizens Rights Movement submitted its motion because of the crisis in the education system.

Shamir Makes Statement on Return From Italy

TA131730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir believes the Italians will support Israel's demands to protect the current level of its agricultural exports to the EEC. Shamir returned this evening from Rome, where he met twice with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. Shamir told reporter Dan Eisenberg that he expressed his concern over the entry of Spain to the EEC.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] I got reassuring statements of the Italian foreign minister, that he will support the Israeli demands, and this I got.

[Eisenberg] What are the Israeli requests?

[Shamir] Our requests are to guarantee the continuation of our agricultural exports, of the exports of these products produced also by Spain, after Spain becomes a member of the Community.

[Eisenberg] Is Israel asking for a guaranteed quota?

[Shamir] We are asking for some decisions, formal decisions, of the Community, and formal guarantees that our exports will continue without any obstacles. [End recording]

[Eisenberg] Foreign Ministry officials explained that 90 percent of Israel's agricultural exports are purchased by the EEC. Spain produces many of the same goods as Israel does, and has the potential to compete with virtually all Israeli products. The officials added that until now Italy has not supported the Israeli request to protect its exports against Spanish competition.

Shamir Comments on Shultz' Visit, Talks

TA140458 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has returned to Israel for more talks. Murphy accompanied Secretary of State George Shultz to Egypt and Jordan on Sunday, and has heard the latest ideas put forth by President Mubarak and King Husayn. Yesterday, Murphy went again to Cairo. On Friday, Shultz met with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Jerusalem, and there are reports that Shultz raised the idea of allowing members of the Palestine National Council to take part in negotiations with Israel. Reporter Dan Eisenberg asked Shamir whether or not the question of the PNC had in fact been raised by Shultz.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] There was no details about this aspect of the talks. We discussed the principles and, I think, that when I will see tomorrow Mr Murphy coming from Amman and from Cairo I will know more details about what is going on in this regard.

[Eisenberg] There have been reports that members of the Alignment, perhaps even the prime minister himself, would consider that kind of membership. If that were to happen, how would you react?

[Shamir] Well, I cannot give an answer on speculative questions. We will see, we will discuss it, and then we will decide.

[Eisenberg] Are you satisfied so far that the Alignment and the Likud are united on this policy toward talks with Jordan and the Palestinians?

[Shamir] So far, there are no differences of views. [End recording]

Zairian President Mobuto Continues Visit

Meets With Peres

TA131223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] At noon the Zairian president and Israeli prime minister discussed various aspects of bilateral cooperation. Among other things, they discussed increasing Israeli investments in Zaire, and the possibility that the government will guarantee such investments. They also discussed Israel's military aid to Zaire, but no details were divulged. President Mobutu and Mr Peres agreed in the meeting that teams of experts from the two countries will continue to work on the details of cooperation during the Zairian president's visit. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez notes that the working luncheon between the two notables was also attended by the finance minister and the chief of staff. This afternoon the Zairian president will be the Knesset's guest, and this evening President Herzog will hold a dinner in his honor.

Herzog Hosts Dinner

TA140501 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko says that peace in the Middle East should be based on the independence and integrity of all states through UN resolutions and mutual recognition, and should include a soveriegn state for the Palestinians. He was speaking at a dinner given in his honor in Jerusalem last night by President Herzog. At the same time, Mobutu said Zaire would not accept moves to destroy Israel, and he pledged his country's support for any peace bid that is not harmful to any of the parties concerned. President Mobutu also urged the implementation of joint development programs.

President Herzog, in his address, praised Zaire for resuming diplomatic relations despite Arab pressure. He offered other African states help in the fields of her expertise, particularly in the fight against hunger. President Herzog also attacked colonialism and racism, mentioning in particular the system of apartheid.

This morning, President Mobutu and Foreign Minister Shamir will sign a number of cooperation agreements in the fields of technical training, aviation, and investment.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

TA140713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] At the presidential residence in Jerusalem, the Israeli and Zairian presidents and the foreign ministers of both countries signed agreements on cooperation in the spheres of agriculture, aviation, and promotion of investments. President Mobutu is currently touring defense establishment installments.

Earlier this morning, the Zairian president conferred with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that in the meeting, Mobutu said that it is only a matter of time before other African countries resume relations with Israel and even mentioned the names of those countries. He noted that he intends to initiate the establishment of a league of black African countries in order to reduce the influence of the Arab countries in the Organization of African Unity. Mobutu and Shamir also discussed the plan to establish a medical center in one of Zaire's provinces, using Israeli knowhow and African financing.

Preliminary Histadrut Election Results Favor Alignment

TA140435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] In the Histadrut Labor Federation elections, widely seen as a pointer to political strength in the country, the counting of votes is almost complete. Although the transient ballots of people who were not at their designated ballot stations are yet to be completed, it is already clear that the Alignment has slightly strengthened its position, while the Likud has taken a heavy loss. Reporter Tony Gadot has been watching the results come in overnight:

The latest results based on about 85 percent of the total vote show that the Alignment is leading with 66.7 percent and the Likud has taken heavy losses down to 21.4 percent, from 26.35 percent in 1981. The Communists have about 4.1 percent, the Citizens Rights Movement 2.7 percent, the Tehiya-Tzomet are wavering on the 2 percent minimum threshold, while Shinuy and the Progressive List for Peace will probably not gain representation in the Histadrut. In the 1981 elections, the Alignment won 61.98 percent of the vote. While some observers are saying that they have therefore greatly improved their standing, it must not be forgotten that in 1981 some of the Alignment's present allies ran on separate lists. Therefore, the Alignment's gain is, in real terms, about 1 or 2 percent.

Nevertheless, Yisra'el Qeysar, secretary general of the Histadrut and leader of the Alignment faction, claimed his victory in the early hours of this morning, when only about 50 percent of the votes had been counted.

[Begin recording] [Qeysar] I have to be satisfied because our target, as you put it once, to retain our power in the Histadrut; any increase beyond retaining our power seems for me a very big success.

[Gadot] How do you see the future cooperation between the Histadrut and the government following the elections?

[Qeysar] As was before the elections. People thought that after the elections everything will be possible and I have made it clear, in the presence of the prime minister, that the same principles that we believed before the elections, we are going to adopt the same after the elections.

[Gadot] And how do you feel personally?

[Qeysar] Personally, satisfied. You know, I worked very hard. These elections we made them on foot — not through the television or the wire, but on foot. And I believe that elections in the Histadrut should be while you are speaking to the workers and conversing to each other to see what they feel and to give them the chance to ask questions, to express their opinion, and not to talk with them through the television set. [End recording]

Likud leader Ya'aqov Shamay said earlier that he is encouraged by the results, yet had hoped for more support from his party colleagues. He accused the Alignment of using tactics of unfair pressure and fear on the voters.

In the elections to the local labor councils, the Likud had hopes to catch the control of a number of marginally held councils. But in Bet She'an, home of Likud Deputy Prime Minister David Levi and considered a Likud stronghold since 1981, the Alignment turned a 25 percent deficit into a majority lead. Another Likud power base, Mizpe Ramon, also fell to the Alignment. And, in Netivot, a coalition agreement between a local list and the Alignment prevented a Likud takeover of the council.

Peres Reacts to Results

TA140704 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0050 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Tel Aviv, 14 May (ITIM) — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in a television interview at 0030 that he is very pleased with the results of the Histadrut elections, which are a good sign for the workers.

Mr Peres said that the results are also encouraging for the Labor Party. "We conducted a policy that took the worker into consideration, and the economy cannot be healed other than through a genuine partnership between the government and the workers," he said.

According to him, the government's performance affected the results of the elections. "We were not tempted by solutions involving unemployment, erosion of wages, and jeopardizing savings," the prime minister noted. He added that the partnership between the government and the Histadrut is vital, and had been reconfirmed at the ballot boxes.

New Economic Measures To Go Into Effect

TA140606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] With regard to new economic measures: All government contracts will shortly be frozen once again for a few months. At the same time, the prime minister and the finance minister will strive to impose new taxes as soon as possible, and cut manpower in the public sector as was decided a few months ago. Subsidies on basic commodities will be reduced beyond the extent planned in the state budget, and steps will be taken to encourage savings.

Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik notes that the new economic measures are supposed to go into effect as early as the beginning of June, and are designed to slow down economic activity and cut money printing in order to bring about a recession. The Histadrut and other employers will be asked to suspend wage agreements, the workers will give up cost of living increments and, in exchange, income taxes will be reduced. Deliberations are also under way about new levies on imports and increasing the cost of foreign travel. The prime minister and the finance minister will confer with the coalition members in the Knesset Finance Committee today, and will try to persuade them to approve the new economic measures as soon as possible.

In the next few days, the partners to the package deal will begin deliberations on the upcoming price increases set for the beginning of next month. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that officials in Jerusalem believe that according to the price increase formula determined in the last package deal — an increase of 80 percent of the devaluation at the time the freeze was imposed — prices would increase by approximately 12 percent. However, this might once again exacerbate the rate of inflation, and this is why government officials are contemplating a more moderate price increase to the tune of 10 percent.

State Comptroller's Report Reveals 'Tough Situation'

TA140655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Upon publication of his annual report, State Comptroller Yitzhaq Tunik has said that only a national unity government can make the appropriate decisions in the current economic situation. He noted that after a long period in which the necessary measures to improve the economic situation were not taken, we suddenly woke up and found ourselves in a tough situation. He said that the procrastination in handling the situation exacerbated the problems and hindered a solution. Among other things, the state comptroller notes that what is called for and is absolutely essential is a cut in the state budget and a reduction of the deficits; supreme efforts should be made to deal with these issues. According to him, the difficulties in this sphere stem from external reasons but also from self-made constraints. In his report, the comptroller calls for reducing and making the public sector more efficient, while moderately affecting public services and poor sectors of the population.

In the chapters dealing with the defense establishment, the comptroller expresses concern about the low number of officers who sign up for career service, and calls for taking all possible measures to improve the situation. He also stipulates that some of the directives regarding the implementation of the lessons of the Lebanon war and the organization of the ground forces were not properly handled. The stay in Lebanon disrupted courses in the IDF, especially in the reserves.

Our correspondent Shlomo Sne points out that the report also follows up defects revealed in previous reports and indicates that many of them have not yet been rectified.

First Installment of U.S. Aid To Be Received in June

TA120817 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 May 85 pp 1, 12

[Report by Refa'el Mann, 'Oded Granot, Shraga Mechel, Shefi Gabay, and Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpt] It has been learned from senior sources in Jerusalem that soon, perhaps as early as next month, Israel will receive $300 million in aid from the United States, the first installment of $1.5 billion in special aid to be granted over the next 2 years. Israel will receive $800 million during the first year and $700 million in the second. There is an understanding to this effect between the U.S. Administration and the Israeli Government.

Secretary of State George Shultz last night confirmed this understanding in his meeting with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. Both officials decided not to publicize the details of the understanding regarding the special aid because the issue has yet to be approved by Congress.

Minister Moda'i abstained from elaborating on the agreement on the issue of aid following his meeting with Secretary Shultz last night. In response to a question by *MA'ARIV*, the finance minister said that in the meeting with the U.S. secretary, he had "not learned anything new that had not been discussed in our

meeting in Washington. We decided on the distribution of the aid over the next 2 years but, in any event, we must await the approval of Congress."

Official Interviewed on Situation in Territories

TA130857 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 May 85 p 8

[Report on interview with Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of activities in the territories, by David Richardson "just before Monday's roadside bomb in Qalqilyah" on 6 May — place not given]

[Text] Shmu'el Goren sums up his first year as the Defence Ministry's coordinator of activities in the administered territories with the mixture of satisfaction and frustration one would expect of a senior bureaucrat trapped in the limbo of an absence of intentions in the political echelon above him.

"There is definitely a greater willingness to talk to us than when I first came to this position," he said in a recent interview. "I would also say, with some reservations, that the local population is willing to believe us more, trust us and accept our help to an extent unknown three years ago."

But like most of his predecessors in the second-floor office in the Defence Ministry building in Tel Aviv, who took the concept of dialogue with the local Palestinians seriously, he finds the ongoing political stale-mate frustrating.

"Why should we bother to talk to Hikmat al-Masri (a veteran Palestinian leader tipped as one of the possible members of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation) when he says that the PLO is still the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people? We might as well wait until the PLO are ready to talk to us directly."

Goren is following the coy line on talks with the Palestinians set by his boss, Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. "The local population have consistently made it clear that they have given up the right to represent themselves," is the gist of the latter's attitude to dialogue with the million-odd Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza for whom he is directly responsible.

As Israel enters the 18th year of its administration of the territories, the authority created by Moshe Dayan to be the bridge to the people Israel must live with has no policy worth speaking of.

There are several interconnected explanations for the current vacuum.

Rabin has had his hands full bringing off the withdrawal from Lebanon and juggling with the conflicting demands of staving off and implementing the cuts in his huge budget.

Neither he, nor any of his colleagues among the Labour ministers in the government, has the inclination, vision or intellectual curiosity to have serious discussions with the local Palestinians. Given the tenuous nature of the agreement at the basis of the national unity government and the strains between hawks and doves within the Labour Party itself, it is easier to ignore the issue as long as possible.

— Realistic appraisals of Yasir 'Arafat's difficulties over giving King Husayn the green light for a dialogue with the U.S. government, let alone Israel; his personal involvement in the dare-devil attempt at a sea-borne raid on the Defence Ministry on Independence Day; and street grumblings of discontent about his leadership would all indicate that it is not in Israel's interest to take any initiative at this stage.

This is the uncomfortable environment in which Goren, a former senior Mossad executive, has had to act. As far as officials in the civil administration are concerned, their goals over the past year have been some liberalization in their dealings with the local population and the much-talked-of "improvement in the quality of life."

Goren himself would like to go ahead with one major project which, he feels, would have a major effect on the well-being of the worst-off of the Palestinians, as well as an important political effect.

"If we could get the money to begin and, hopefully complete, the resettlement of just one refugee camp, we would have done something tremendous for the local population. There is no longer any political objection to the resettlement of the refugees in the areas where they live," he says, referring specifically but not exclusively to the Gaza Strip. "Even in Al-Duhayshah, perhaps the most problematic camp in the West Bank, there would be a positive response."

In the Gaza Strip, where rehabilitation has been started and is regarded as a major success by the authorities, not one of the families resettled has been involved in hostile activities, Goren says. "If we could solve the problem of the worst camp in the Strip — Jabalyah — that would be a major incentive for overcoming the reservations that remain in the West Bank."

Despite the apparent successes of the Shi'ite guerrillas in Lebanon, Goren, interviewed just before Monday's roadside bomb in Qalqilyah, noted that there had been little terrorism or unrest in the West Bank recently. "It is surprising that the Lebanon example has not been copied. That is the result of actions taken by us as well as the realization by the people that they have little to gain from that. Yom Ha'atzma'ut [Independence Day] passed without a single incident," he recalled with obvious satisfaction.

Even the universities have been relatively quiet, although Goren divulged that the military authorities had begun issuing orders banning people they regard as the main inciters and trouble-makers from entering the universities. These bans will apply to students as well as lecturers if necessary, he said.

Accompanying the ever-present "stick" of the military government have been a number of steps designed to make life easier for the population of the territories and win some measure of trust.

These have included a reversal of the attitude to the American-sponsored attempts to promote investment in the territories

(nothing of substance has yet happened in this regard); the removal of limits on the personal import of funds and on Arab loans and grants of municipalities and institutions; a dramatic reduction in the number of books banned by the censor (from just over 1,500 to some 300); international direct-dialling phone calls; and a computer terminal that allows residents in the Bethlehem District to receive IDF cards from the Interior Ministry on the spot — something unknown anywhere else in the country. Goren has impressed officials in the civil administration and the Palestinians themselves as a well-intentioned, inquisitive if somewhat bland character. He has made a serious attempt to learn, meets local people often "and is in the field" at least once a week. But without something of a political brief to carry out, he, his aides and the Palestinians he administers will remain uninspired, fatalistic and frustrated.

Lebanon Coordinator Discusses Security Strip
TA111110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] In south Lebanon there is feverish activity to complete arrangements in a 5-15 km wide security strip running along the border in south Lebanon and to prepare the south Lebanese army [SLA] and village militias to take over security duties when the Israeli army pulls out. Israeli officers have been training and working with the SLA, so the SLA soldiers will be able to handle antiterrorist operations. But there are also skeptics who believe Israel will inevitably be drawn back into Lebanon in one way or another. Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami spoke with Israel's coordinator of activities in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, and asked how secure he thinks the security zone is going to be:

[Begin recording] [Lubrani] Very difficult to predict, I wouldn't like to predict, but I have my hopes that the climate in the security zone will be such that operations directed against Israeli villages and villagers in the northern border will not originate from that area. And, if that is the case, then I think we've won half the battle.

[Ben-'Ami] And where will Israel and the SLA fit and merge in maintaining this? There has been some hesitation once Israel troops move back across the border, they may be pulled into Lebanon once again because of promises to support the SLA, to support General Lahd.

[Lubrani] Well, Israel is committed to support local units within the security zone. This commitment will inevitably be invoked if there are incidents which the local forces will be unable to handle. But, I think we have grounds to hope that these instances will not be prevalent and that when this happens, this will only merit a limited use of force on the part of Israel.

[Ben-'Ami] If, let's say, the Shi'ite Amal movement were to carry out attacks against the SLA only, not against Israel, and the SLA soldiers were to find themselves in trouble because of this, would Israel feel an obligation to go and give help there, perhaps even soldiers from Israel moving in to back up SLA units?

[Lubrani] Well, as I said, the local units, SLA units or other units, will have the option to call in Israeli forces when they feel that they cannot handle security problems within the area of their patrolling. And, whether they will be shot at or not...[sentence left incomplete, changes thought] I mean, they are the local forces which we hope will be in a position to administer law and order in the security zone and prevent it from becoming the wild west of south Lebanon.

[Ben-'Ami] How would you describe the situation at the moment? Israel is poised for its final pullback, since it moved out of the Tyre area it seems that the situation has calmed down, there have been less attacks on Israel and reports that the Amal Shi'ite organization has taken control of the Tyre area and is maintaining tranquillity there.

[Lubrani] I must say that so far as these things go, it's so far so good. I wouldn't like to predict.

[Ben-'Ami] If Amal were to offer Israel guarantees that it would maintain peace and quiet in south Lebanon, including the border strip area where at the moment General Lahd is operating, would Israel be prepared perhaps to reach an agreement with Amal?

[Lubrani] Let them try us.

[Ben-'Ami] You seem optimistic, you don't share the opinion of the senior Israeli officer this week who talked rather gloomily of the future: of attacks, Katyushas, infiltration attempts on a large scale.

[Lubrani] Look, I live from day to day and to me it's so good, and I have been emphasizing this. I don't for a moment discount the possibility that we shall be exposed to attacks from any quarter. But, I just take things as they go and I see at this particular point in time that there is a degree of stability in the area. We hope that those people who are involved in keeping that stability, in introducing it, will continue to do so because the alternative is going to be very sad and tragic. [End recording]

S. Lebanese Shi'ite Leaders To Protect UNIFIL
TA131259 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Shi'ite community leaders in southern Lebanon have said they will prevent any attempt to harm UNIFIL soldiers in southern Lebanon. They also said they will prevent the infiltration of hostile elements and the smuggling of weapons into the vicinity of Tyre and the refugee camps in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that this was said at a general assembly of the Shi'ite community held in the village of Ma'rakah, in which hundreds of community members participated.

Jordan-PLO Confederation Announcement Noted
JN131722 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Salah Khalaf, known as Abu Iyad, who is one of Yasir 'Arafat's prominent aides, has announced that King Husayn of

Jordan is ready to announce the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation whose government will be authorized to negotiate on Israel's withdrawal from occupied lands. Abu Iyad affirmed that King Husayn is prepared to announce the establishment of this confederation alliance now, and that this step will contradict PNC resolutions.

He added that the PLO will commit a mistake if it endorses such an initiative. Abu Iyad was speaking in an interview with the REUTERS and VISNEWS correspondents in Tunis.

Jordan Seen Preventing Opening of Samarian Bank
TA130847 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
13 May 85 p 13

[Report by Me'ir Hare'uveni]

[Text] The Israeli authorities have evinced openness to the requests of Nabulus commercial circles to open an Arab bank in Samaria, and have lifted many of the limitations they had imposed during the early stages of the deliberations. It is not Israel that is preventing the opening of the bank, but rather the Jordanians, who continue to present obstacles on the road to solving the problem. This was the reaction of sources in the Israeli administration in Samaria to reports on negotiations toward opening an Arab bank in Nabulus.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who took a personal interest in the issue as far back as 6 months ago, was briefed yesterday on contacts on this matter in his meetings with the prime minister and other Israeli officials. One of the only conditions the Israeli Government still insists on is that the Arab bank in Nabulus maintain a link with the Bank of Israel and be under its supervision. Jordan objects to this for political reasons.

Delegation Prepares To Leave for Egypt 14 May
TA132011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] A delegation comprising the directors general of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry, as well as the head of the IDF Planning Department, is to leave for Egypt tomorrow to discuss disputed issues. The aim is to prepare a political package deal that will pave the way for a summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the prime minister briefed the delegation. In accordance with the Cabinet decision, the delegation members have been authorized to formulate a proposal for a combined solution to all the disputed problems. As for the dispute over the Tabah area, the delegation members will propose a combination of conciliation and, after that, international arbitration on the affair.

First Egyptian Tour Group in 3 Years Visits
TA121315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] The first group of tourists from Egypt in 3 years has arrived in Israel. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that a group of 25 Egyptian citizens entered via the border crossing at Rafah today. Customs officials have said that the visitors were examined, and no problems arose.

Envoy Denies Military Advisers With Anti-Sandinistas
TA111112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Israel's Ambassador to Guatemala, Moshe Dayan, says there are no Israeli military advisers in the anti-Sandinista forces. He told newsmen in Honduras that Israel sells no arms to revolutionaries or counterrevolutionaries of any of the Central American countries.

MA'ARIV: Shultz Proposal Conflicts With Party Stand
TA120815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 12 May 85

[From the midday press review]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* says that George Shultz' proposal that Israel accept moderate members of the PNC in a Jordanian delegation conflicts with the policy of the two major parties in Israel. If we accept this, the newspaper warns, we might be freeing 'Arafat of his obligation to recognize Israel, cast away violence, recognize Resolution 242, and amend the Palestinian Charter. There is no need to rush, and the U.S. secretary of state cannot expect to get an answer during his present visit.

AL-FAJR Views Shultz' Tour, 'Arafat's PRC Visit
JN131018 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
12 May 85 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Chinese Support for the Cause To Confront U.S. Pressure"]

[Text] While U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is visiting Tel Aviv to discuss with Israeli officials the possibilities of the new U.S. step to put more pressure on the Arab side to have it align with the U.S. program in the region, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is paying an important visit to the PRC at the head of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

Whether the timing of these two different visits is mere coincidence or stems from the political awareness of the contradiction between them, Yasir 'Arafat's visit to the PRC, at this time in particular, at the head of a joint delegation that includes the Jordanian deputy prime minister, acquires great importance in activating the international stand in favor of supporting the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement; this will pave the way for the international conference proposed as the only framework for the

search of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian cause. PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, after meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, declared his country's full support for the agreement among the PLO, Jordan, and the other Arab countries.

It is known that the United States and Israel continue to insist on rejecting this agreement through their refusal to recognize the PLO. Consequently, George Shultz, who still operates within the framework of this rejection, is trying in Tel Aviv to point out some slight differences between the Israeli Government and the U.S. Administration on the definition of which Palestinians may participate in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks with Washington. It is ridiculous to have Shultz consider that PNC membership, for example, does not mean PLO membership. How can that be? Why does the U.S. Administration insist on beating around the bush on this self-evident question? As we have said, the U.S. Administration is working to exert continuous pressure on the Arab and Palestinian sides, leaving the Israeli side free to arrange its equations on this basis and giving it every chance to benefit from the results this pressure or blackmail will inevitably bring about.

However, the PLO does not give in to pressure. It confronts pressure by insisting on ruling out any meeting between U.S. officials and Palestinian officials whom the PLO does not announce are affiliated with it. This was explicitly stated by Fatah Central Committee members Faruq Qaddumi and Salah Khalaf and PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman in recent statements to *THE NEW YORK TIMES* and *THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* correspondents.

This is what has taken place on the Palestinian level. On the international level, Yasir 'Arafat's PRC visit, his meeting with Chinese leaders, and their reaffirmation that their country fully backs the PLO and its agreement with Jordan and the other Arab countries enhance Arab-Palestinian ability to confront the current U.S. program.

Perhaps PLO Political Department head, Faruq Qaddumi's visit to Moscow in 2 days will further enhance the Arabs' effectiveness on the international level to place the U.S. Administration before clear logic that will not be subject to blackmail, evasion, or distortion.

Annual Meetings of ADB, ADF End in Brazzaville
AB121233 Dakar PANA in French 1115 GMT 11 May 85

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, 11 May (ACI/PANA) — The 21st annual assembly of the African Development Bank [ADB] and the 12th annual meeting of the African Development Fund [ADF], which were held in Brazzaville from 8 to 10 May, ended Friday night after the election of Babacar N'diaye, a Senegalese, as the new ADB president. About 1,000 delegates from regional and nonregional member countries of the two institutions as well as several observers from international financial organizations took part in the sessions which were also marked by the admission of Argentina and China as the 24th and 25th non-African members of the ADB group. This brings the number of member-countries to 75, 50 of which are African and 25 nonregional.

[Words indistinct] to adopt a recommendation for an increase in the capital of the ADB, which is presently fixed at $6.3 billion. This increase also corresponds to the desire expressed by a large number of the delegates to see the ADB develop new orientations in order to revitalize development action in a region suffering from drought and famine. In this regard, the board of governors approved the proposal made by the board of directors of the ADF to give a grant-in-aid of 1 million units of account to the special fund to assist drought-stricken African countries.

The 22d and 13th annual assemblies of the ADB and the ADF will take place in Harare, Zimbabawe, from 5 to 7 May 1986.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Meets With Khalil al-Wazir 9 May

JN101754 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, held a meeting with Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the FLN Cenntral Committee's Permanent Secretariat, in Algiers yesterday. During the meeting, they reviewed the latest developments in the Palestine question, the current Arab situation, and the liquidatory plot facing the Palestinian people represented by the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

Arab Energy Conference Concludes in Algiers

Final Communique Issued

LD111401 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Algiers 11 May 85 (APS) — "Considering the Arab nation common future, the only solution to face the Israeli-American conspiracy lies in the reinforcement of the cooperation in all fields and the mobilization of all economic and human potentials" the 3rd Arab Energy Conference final communique stated.

Dealing with the Gulf conflict, "the conference calls on the two Muslim neighbours to choose concertation and dialogue to put an end to this war and emphasizes ensuring to each of the two countries its rights, interests and sovereignty".

To define the possibilities of cooperation and to coordinate efforts in this field, the conference called for the diversification of the Arab economic infrastructure, the development of oil and petrochemical industries and of all energetic industries. The conference underlined the necessity to ease restrictions on the Arab commercial exchanges and to encourage investments and get rid of the restrictive and protectionist policies adopted by the industrialized nations.

The conference also call for the reinforcement of the inter-Arab cooperation and cooperation between the Arab world and the other developing countries, in order to hasten the coming of a fair international economic order.

Recommendations Adopted

LD111403 Algiers APS in English 1029 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Algiers 11/05/85 (APS) — The third Arab energy conference which ended Thursday in Algiers adopted a series of recommendations. Concerning training and the human resources, the conference recommended the reinforcement and the development of further training centers and the adaptation of training programmes with present and future needs.

In the field of investments in the energy sector, the conference called on the various financial instituions to increase their participation in projects, studies and energetic research in the Arab countries. The conference also recommended, concerning the energy demand in the Arab countries, the setting up of consumption plans aimed at meeting this demand and the introduction of other available energy sources such as natural gas.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With Burkina Faso's Sankara

LD132234 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] A meeting was held this morning between the brother leader of the revolution and Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution in Burkina Faso. This meeting comes within the framework of the existing relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries. During the meeting it was stressed that the vistas for this cooperation should be consolidated in the interest of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Burkina Faso.

At the beginning of the meeting the brother leader of the revolution praised the role played by Capt Thomas Sankara in the consolidation and the development of the existing relations between Libya and Burkina Faso and hailed the efforts exerted by Capt Sankara for the freedom and the unity of the African Continent. Capt Sankara gave the brother leader of revolution a symbolic present representing the traditions of Burkina Faso and said: My presence here and my meeting with the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is part of our duty towards a very dear person, whom we respect.

Al-Qadhdhafi Informed of Turkish-Iraqi Assault Plan

LD131649 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 13 May (JANA) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, received 2 days ago a message from Brother Idris al-Barazani, in which he was informed of Turkish-Iraqi military masses preparing for an overwhelming joint assault on the Kurdish regions in the province of Kurdistan inside the Kurdish Democratic party, which is a member of the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Arab Revolutionary Forces.

JANA was informed that as soon as this information was received, a delegate from the Secretariat of the Pan-Arab Command was sent by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Turkey in order to contact the Turkish authorities and to verify this information.

Committee Meets in Tripoli on Arab Union Proposal

LD122141 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] A meeting was held this evening in Tripoli by the committee of specialized experts charged with the preparation of a proposal concerning a practical concept for realizing a projected Arab union in accordance with the bases and ideas laid down in

a message sent last year by the brother leader of the revolution to the Arab kings and presidents who replied approving these bases and ideas in principle.

During this first meeting the committee discussed and reviewed what has been done so far in preparing this proposal which will enable the Arab nation to build a political and an economic entity which represents an effective force not only capable of freeing the Arab nation from the circle of economic and social backwardness but also capable of confronting all challenges and triumphing over the imperialist and Zionist attempts to annihilate the Arab nation. It is in fact the only means for realizing Arab unity peacefully. The proposal will be announced during the festivities of the Libyan Arab people marking the anniversary of the eviction of the U.S. colonialist bases from Libya on 11 June.

Shultz Tour Part of 'U.S.-Zionist Plot'

LD111656 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 May 85

[From the "Spotlight" program]

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has met with the terrorist, Shi'mon Peres, head of the Zionist government in occupied Palestine. Following the meeting, terrorist Shi'mon Peres said that he told Shultz of Israel's support for American contacts with the Palestine right, claiming that this will speed up the start of what he called peace talks in the Middle East. On Shultz' visit to the Zionist enemy and the two agent regimes in Egypt and Jordan, we broadcast the following report:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in occupied Palestine at the start of a tour which will also include visits to the two agent regimes in Egypt and Jordan, for talks with the Zionist terrorists and agents who support an American role in the Arab arena based on implementing the capitulation plans and on increased American support for the Zionist enemy in various fields.

The Shultz visit comes in the wake of a tour by his assistant Murphy in the region, which lasted for over 2 weeks, after which Murphy submitted a report to American officials on the results of his tour.

Shultz' current visit is considered complementary to the American-Zionist plots in the Arab homeland, which aim at consecrating the existing state of affairs which is recognized by the agent regimes in the region: the occupation of the land belonging to the Palestinians and Lebanese, and their expulsion from it thereby making them destitute. These Palestinian and Lebanese are daily suffering from the Zionist aggressions which are supported by American imperialism.

At the beginning of his visit to the Zionist enemy, Shultz declared that the U.S. Government will remain forever committed to what he called the security of the Zionist and will not allow him to remain isolated.

Several Arab papers have commented on Shultz' visit considering it part of the plan to bolster American influence, increase the intensity of the Zionist stance, and further schemes to shatter the Arab position. Observers affirm that Shultz' visit to the region aims essentially at liquidating the Palestinian Arab cause, imposing capitulationist solutions, and recognizing the Zionist enemy.

BRIEFS

New Mali Ambassador — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau received today the credentials of Brother Babikar Dramie, Mali's new ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [Excerpt] *[Tripoli JANA in English 1757 GMT 13 May 85 LD]*

SUDAN

Council of Ministers Holds Meeting 13 May

JN131924 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers has asked the regional governors, the commissioner of the national capital, and the prosecutor general to organize a joint meeting in order to study the size of the regional offices of the prosecutors general, the means of exposing corruption, and unifying the basis for releasing detainees whose detentions are not based on definite laws.

During the council's meeting today, Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah explained the tasks of the transitional government, and called for a meeting to define a formula for coordination between the central ministries and the regions in light of the working papers submitted, in order to ensure efficient performance during the [words indistinct] stage. After a thorough discussion, the council approved a proposal on unifying the administrative frameworks in the regions in accordance with the terms mentioned in the memorandum from the office of the decentralized government. The military governors will be allowed to issue the necessary rules and orders in accordance with the powers vested in them.

The council reviewed some urgent problems related to preparations for the agricultural season, relief programs for those affected by drought and desertification, and health and educational issues. It also heard a statement from the refugee commissioner on the refugees' situation in the country. The statement said that there were about 1.4 million refugees in Sudan.

The council decided to tackle these issues within the framework of urgent coordination prorgams that will be agreed on among the regions and the relevant central ministries. The working papers related to coordination in other fields will be submitted to the parties concerned for full study in order to refer them to the Council of Ministers.

The council decided to resume its emergency session, which is devoted to discussing the problem of starvation in the country and the southern region, tomorrow morning. The council will discuss food aid to the areas that are affected by drought and desertification, and the best ways to transfer and distribute food aid.

Plans To Combat Drought, Desertification Noted

JN101533 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (SUNA) — The national committee for combating desertification has prepared a plan to form a national organ to oversee implementation and coordination efforts regarding the problems of relief, drought, and desertification in accordance with the instructions of Lieutenant General Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy chairman of the committee for overcoming the effects of disasters, drought, and desertification.

The plan suggests that the organ be called the National Organ for Relief and Combating Drought and Desertification, and be directly linked to the head of the state or to the prime minister. This organ will draw up policies, plans, and programs aimed at overcoming the effects of disasters, drought, and desertification and at reconstructing affected areas and reforming the deteriorating environmental system. The organ will oversee the implementation of the programs that can achieve its goal, be responsible for attracting and coordinating local and international relief aid, combat drought and desertification, and relieve affected areas.

Military Council, Cabinet Discuss Drought

JN131127 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) -- TMC [Transitional Military Council] Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab has called for continuing steps to relieve those who are exposed to death due the hunger and the effects of drought and desertification which resulted in a famine with about 150 victims every day. He also called on the international community to contribute to supporting Sudan to overcome this problem. This came in a joint meeting held here last night by the TMC and the Cabinet. The meeting was attended by experts from the European Economic Community, the U.S. AID, and the World Food Program, as well as Sudanese Agricultural experts.

Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah thanked Sudanese and foreign scientists for their efforts to solve this problem. He welcomed all foreign aid, asserting that all aid received will go to those who deserve it.

Siddiq 'Abidin, minister of agriculture and natural resources, also spoke at the meeting explaining that the solution to the problem will be achieved through vertical and horizontal expansion in agriculture. He said that the country needs 1.5 million tons of grain, and that efforts are being exerted now to make available what is left. The minister explained that we obtained a quantity of fertilizer from the U.S. AID and that 20,000 tons of improved seeds will arrive soon.

The representatives of the organizations which offered aid presented reports on the drought and desertification in the country and the aid they can offer to Sudan.

Refugee Official on Influx of Refugees, Aid

JN101845 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (SUNA) — After a recent decrease, the rate of refugee influx has increased by 1,000-1,500 refugees daily in the Wad Shrifai and Wad Keli areas of the Eastern Region. This came in a statement to SUNA by a responsible source at the Refugee Administration. He added that he expects the influx of refugees to Sudan to decrease after the first rainfall in the areas adjacent to Sudan and consequently, the return of a great number of refugees to their countries to pursue agriculture.

In another development, the source announced that the amount of aid available is now enough to meet the needs of the refugees for 6 months. He said that more aid is on its way to Sudan. The source added that coordination exists between the refugee admministration and the national committee to avert the effects of catastrophes, drought, and desertfication on the one hand, and the United Nations, the voluntary organizations, and the countries giving the aid on the other in regard to the availability of relief materials for both the refugees and the Sudanese.

SANU Officials Discuss Future of South

JN121947 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] Andreo Wiw, chairman of the preparatory committee of the Sudanese African National Union [SANU], and Philip Obang, official in charge of SANU's foreign policy, have asserted that establishing the provisional Higher Executive Council in the south, as enunciated by the TMC's decision No 14, will not play any role in solving the problem of the southern part of the country during the transitional period.

Wiw affirmed SANU's support for the TMC decision to maintain military governors in the south during the transitional period, just as in the other parts of the country, provided the southern politicans and the other parties are allowed the choice of establishing a system of government that can be approved by everyone by regarding the Addis Ababa agreement as the basis for solving the problem of the south. This will eventually be submitted to the constituent assembly in order to make it constitutional.

In a statement to SUNA, Wiw said that the federal system is the best means of governing the country within the framework of united Sudan. He said this will advance the country's economy and will enable each region to obtain outside aid and exploit its wealth, taking into consideration the state's rights in order to benefit everyone.

Obang told SUNA that the TMC efforts to improve ties with neighboring states is a positive step. He said that this does not mean interfering in these states' internal affairs, adding that these states must allow Sudan to manage its own affairs. He noted that SANU's foreign policy is based on highlighting Sudan's African face in regional as well as international forums in order to effect an equilibrium between the Sudanese Arab and African elements, given Sudan's position as a link between the African and Arab worlds.

He also said that the party calls for the need to unify ranks within the Nile Valley basin in the economic, political, and social fields, and that Sudan should work to establish connections with the African states, similar to its connections with the Arab states, without entering into alliances with some states against others.

In their remarks to SUNA, Wiw and Obang called for the need to separate religion from the state, affirming that stability in southern Sudan will play a great role in reviving the Sudanese economy. They referred to the oil discoveries in the south and the Jonglei Canal for large-scale irrigation and agricultural development. They said that SANU membership is open to all Sudanese people, and that the party will run in the elections as a single party or within blocs and alliances with other parties.

U.S. To Send Shipments of Wheat, Flour

JN131055 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1012 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — An agreement was signed here yesterday between Sudan and the United States for the purchase and transportation of U.S. wheat and flour to Sudan. The agreement was signed by Sayyid Ahmad al-Sayyid, minister of trade, cooperation, and supply and Hume Alexander Horan, U.S. ambassador to Sudan. The agreement will provide Sudan with 12,000 tons of wheat and 34,000 tons of flour that will begin to arrive at the beginning June.

A $25 million loan agreement was signed between Sudan and the United States in accordance with which Sudan will receive 121,000 metric tons of wheat and 700 metric tons of flour. The loan will be repaid over 30 years.

Egyptian Delegation, Aid Arrive 13 May

JN131430 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1411 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — Two Egyptian planes carrying foodstuffs as a relief for refugees affected by drought and desertification arrived here this morning. The foodstuffs, which consist of sugar, flour, and fat, are estimated at 850 tons. An Egyptian delegation comprising Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, NDP secretary general; Dr Muhammad Dyur, deputy speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly; and Dr Tulbah 'Uwaydah, member of the Egyptian People's Assembly arrived here this morning to extend assistance and congratulations on the 6 April uprising.

Agreements on Donations From Japan Initialed

JN131505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — Three agreements according to which Sudan receives donations from the Japanese Government amounting to $6.5 million were signed at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The agreements were signed for the Sudanese side by Ibrahim Muhammad 'Ali, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and for the Japanese side by the Japanese ambassador in Khartoum.

According to these agreements, Japan donates $2.8 million to Sudan to improve and maintain roads for agricultural development purposes in the northern provinces. A second donation, amounting to about $900,000, will be offered for vehicles to transport food to refugees in the Eastern Region. A third donation, estimated at $2.8 million, will be provided to develop the food technology division of the science college at Al-Jazirah University.

It is noteworthy that during 1984-1985 [dates as received] Japan gave Sudan $25 million in donations. It is hoped that Japan this year will give Sudan donations to reconstruct the Al-Jazirah project and other development projects.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives CAR Ambassador

JN111438 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 May (SUNA) — Chairman of the TMC General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab has received an oral message from Central African President General Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba. This came when Siwar al-Dhahab received the Central African ambassador in Khartoum at the People's Palace this morning.

Following the meeting, the ambassador said that the message dealt with the results of Kolingba's visit to Sudan last year, in addition to the work of the joint ministerial committee between the two countries. The ambassador added that the meeting dealt with bilateral cooperation and relations and ways to promote them.

Siwar al-Dhahab Congratulates CSSR's Husak

JN111742 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1719 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 May (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab has sent a congratulatory cable to CSSR President Gustav Husak on the CSSR national day.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Qatari Businessman

JN121503 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC, received Qatari businessman Ahmad al-Manna' this morning. He came to Sudan to extend his congratulations on the revolution of the people and their Armed Forces. During the meeting, Al-Manna' stressed that the Arab capitals will find their way to Sudan under the stable security that was achieved after the people adopted the principle of consultation to govern and run the country.

His excellency also appealed to the Sudanese media to play a positive role in acquainting businessmen in the Arab Peninsula and the Gulf countries with Sudan's great potential in all fields, including the investment of their money in agricultural and industrial fields in Sudan. Al-Manna' also donated $50,000 to the fund to save the national economy.

Daf'allah Receives Congratulatory Cables, Envoys

Arab League, PDRY, Poland

JN101159 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah has received cables of congratulations from Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, Chairman of PDRY Council of Ministers Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Polish Premier General Jaruzelski, and members of the Socialist Party in Paris. They conveyed to him and to the Sudanese people the greetings of their governments and organizations on their popular uprising, and expressed cooperation between their governments and Sudan, wishing it continued prosperity and progress.

Algerian Charge d'Affaires

JN101226 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah has received a letter from Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi in which he expressed his sincere congratulations on the popular uprising. In his letter, the Algerian prime minister praised the fraternal relations and mutual respect between the two fraternal countries, and expressed his determination to consolidate these relations and upgrade them to the level of the two fraternal peoples' aspirations.

In his letter, which his excellency the Algerian charge d'affaires delivered to Dr Daf'allah today, the prime minister voiced his solidarity with the national government and the Sudanese people while entering a new stage for the sake of overcoming all challenges. He expressed his full confidence that joint cooperation in the Arab, African, and world issues will open new horizons and various fields of consultation and exchange of views between the two fraternal countries.

CSSR Ambassador

JN101425 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah has received a written message from the CSSR premier during his meeting with the CSSR ambassador in Khartoum. The message deals with bilateral relations, and also congratulates the Sudanese people on the public uprising.

In another development, Al-Jazuli has received the Romanian ambassador in Khartoum and discussed bilateral relations with him.

DPRK Ambassador

JN111722 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 May (SUNA) — The DPRK ambassador has conveyed the greetings of the DPRK Government led by Comrade Kang Song-san and the friendly DPRK people to Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah. This came during a meeting here this morning between the prime minister and the DPRK ambassador. The meeting dealt with ways to promote ties of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly peoples.

SFRY, Turkish Envoys

JN121952 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — During his reception of the SFRY ambassador here today, Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah received a written message from the president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council dealing with ways to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries within the framework of the nonaligned policy.

His excellency also received the Turkish Government's greetings and congratulations on his assumption of the post of a prime minister. The Turkish ambassador conveyed the congratulations here today.

New Attorney General Takes Oath of Office

JN101046 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sha'ban 10, May 10 (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati 'Umar yesterday took the oath before the Chairman of the TMC General Siwar al-Dhahab in the presence of TMC Deputy Chairman General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl and Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

Information Minister Orders Revision of Press Law

JN111818 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 May (SUNA) — Muhammad Bashir Hamid, minister of culture and information, has ordered the establishment of a technical committee for revising the Press and Publications Law for 1973 under the chairmanship of Bashir Muhammad Sa'id, the TMC's press adviser, so that the law would suit the requirements of the democratic phase and safeguard freedom of expression.

The committee would be entrusted with the task of revising the Press and Publications Law for 1973 and preparing a new integrated press and publications draft law that is commensurate with the democratic spirit and protects the freedom of expression. The draft law will also include the necessary criteria and regulations for publishing newspapers so that a free and respectable press is guaranteed.

The law authorizes the committee to consult whoever it deems fit from experienced personalities in the press, information, and legal fields. The decision stipulated that the committee submit its final report on the new draft law to the minister of culture and information as soon as possible. The committee includes:

1. Bashir Muhammad Sa'id, TMC press adviser — chairman;

2. Dr Akol Damatir, law professor at Khartoum University — vice chairman;

3. Dr 'Ali Sulayman Fadlallah, law professor at Khartoum University — member;

4. Dr Al-Tayyib Haj 'Attiyah, director of the Institute of Extracurricular Studies at Khartoum University — member;

5. Salah Muhammad Ibrahim, press and publications professor at the Islamic University of Omdurman — member;

6. Dr Sulayman Bildu, representative of Trade Union Grouping's Information Committee — member;

7. Mrs Na'imh Muhammad al-Hasan, representative of the attorney general — member;

8. 'Umar 'Abd al-Tam, president of the Press Association — member;

9. 'Abdallah Jallab, representative of the Ministry of Culture and Information — member;

10. Al-Sayyid al-Mu'tasim, secretary of the Press and Publications Council — rapporteur.

Comments on Purge

JN121515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1457 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — The culture and information minister affirmed today that the purge is an urgent revolutionary and popular demand, but that it should not be done in haste. He added that a prosecution office dealing with cases of corruption has been formed in the prosecutor general's office. The minister pointed out that parties will issue their newspapers after the Press and Publication Law has been amended, adding that a technical committee has been formed to amend it as soon as possible in order to make it in harmony with the current democratic phase in the country. The minister also said that consultations are under way to appoint a director general and a board of directors for SUNA.

Trade Union Conference Elects Officials

JN101111 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sha'ban 20, May 10 (SUNA) — The extraordinary conference of federation of workers trade unions yesterday elected Muhammad 'Uthman Guma as president, Yusuf 'Abd al-Shama Hamid as secretary, and Hasan Muhammad 'Ali as treasurer. The new Central Committee will later on elect its new Executive Bureau.

Unions Call For Sugar Company Chairman Dismissal

JN101328 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (SUNA) — The workers unions at the Kinanah Sugar Company have called for the dismissal of the chairman of the company's board of directors, Al-Hayy Muhammad al-Hashir al-Waqi'. Al-Waqi' was one of the defunct regime's pillars and a member of the Political Bureau and of the dissolved SSU Central Committee, as well as a minister of industry in the abominable May regime.

This came in a message the unions addressed to the chairman of the TMC, the prime minister, and the secretary general of the National Grouping for the Salvation of the Country. The message also called for opening the file on the Kinanah Sugar Company, which was and still is fertile ground for foreign multinational companeis and an unqualified and unemployed Western labor force, which entered the country under the protection of the slaughterer and his tools, ignoring all the laws concerning foreign employement in Sudan.

Trade Unions Alliance, Cabinet Discuss Affairs

JN121200 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 May (SUNA) — The General Secretariat of the Trade Unions Alliance held a bilateral meeting that comprised the prime minister and ministers of the transitional government yesterday evening. During this meeting, the conferees discussed the transitional period, the Sudanese people's worries, and the current problems, particularly those pertaining to the Sudanese people's daily life, which need to be solved.

The General Secretariat of the Trade Unions Alliance emphasized its firm support for the Council of Ministers and the TMC, which represent the people and which are fully responsible to the people, and said that all problems should be submitted to the people in order to participate in solving them.

The Secretariat also called for the perpetuation of the revolution until it attains its ultimate objective by handing power over to the people. It stressed the need to be saturated by the spirit of responsibility, revolution, and change, and called on the prime minister and ministers to avoid routine and bureaucracy in their daily work, asking them to disclose facts to the people so that they will not be frustrated.

The General Secretariat stressed the need to look after the regions and not to concentrate on the capital because these regions represent all of Sudan. It also demanded the dismissal of the current officials who were members of the SSU, indicating that they are still holding sway over the distribution of consumer commodities.

For its part, the Council of Ministers emphasized its keen interest in the requirements of the stage, that it is part of the Sudanese people, and is in constant contact with the General Secretariat of the Trade Unions Alliance and all patriots for the sake of coordinating efforts and finding solutions to all problems. The Council of Ministers asked the Secretariat to give it sufficient time to study the tasks of the stage. The ministers stressed that they will explain all policies to the people so that they can share in shaping them and in finding solutions that satisfy the people and lead them to the shore of peace.

Joint Talks Held With Libyan Trade Unions 13 May

JN131537 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1502 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — The Executive Council of the Sudanese workers' trade unions held talks here today with Muhammad al-Fayturi, member of the Executive Bureau of the elected workers trade union in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah who is currently visiting the country. The talks dealt

with ways to support cooperation and promote relations between the two unions.

Trade Union Group Meets With Egyptian Officials

JN131930 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — The Sudanese General Federation of Trade Unions has affirmed its concern for the special relationship with the Egyptian Workers Trade Union Federation. It has also affirmed its concern for establishing foreign relations based on mutual respect, noninterference in the affairs of others, and nonaffiliation with the Free Trade Unions Federation that includes the Israeli Workers Federation.

This was stated by Al-Sirr 'Abidun, secretary of foreign relations at the Sudanese Trade Union Federation following the meeting the federation's Executive Council held with the visiting Egyptian Workers Federation led by Kamil al-'Aqili, the federation's vice president.

'Abidun indicated that the Egyptian Workers Federation delegation affirmed its readiness to extend the required assistance to the Sudanese Trade Union Federation in the fields of labor culture, vocational training, and union administration in order to support the union's independence in Sudan and to preserve its freedom.

The Egyptian delegation invited the Sudanese Trade Union Federation to visit Egypt in order to crystallize the agreements between the two trade union movements into a protocol that stresses their special relationship. The Sudanese Trade Union Federation accepted the invitation, the date of which will be set later.

The Egyptian delegation left Khartoum for Cairo this evening after congratulating the Sudanese people on the great 6 April uprising.

Southern Sudan Grouping Activities Detailed

JN131503 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — The Southern Sudan Political Grouping [Al-Tajammu' al-Siyasi Li-Janub al-Sudan] has completed the formation of the special working committees for the current phase. These include the information committee, the organizational committee, the membership committee, the foreign relations committee, the financial committee, and the alliance's Secretariat.

Dr Tobi Madot, the grouping's information official, has announced that delegations from the Upper Nile, Bahr al-Ghazal, and Equatoria Regions have arrived in Khartoum to extend their congratulations on the establishment of the grouping, and to coordinate matters concerning the grouping's work in the south.

Dr Tobi Madot pointed to the need to pay attention to the south's most urgent matters, mainly the reactivation of the Addis Ababa agreement's executive organ in order to provide the southern region with a government that will ensure essential services, and also with a forum for political and executive action. He said that the Southern Sudan Political Grouping is currently studying the experiences of other states with multi-racial societies in order to benefit from these experiences.

Muslim Brotherhood Leader Views Shari'a, South

JN101746 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 10, SUNA — The Muslim Brotherhood called for the continuation of September 83 Shari'a laws after some revision. In an interview with SUNA"Dr Al-Habir Nur al-Din, one of the Muslim Brothers leaders, said that some of the southerners demanded the cancellation of the Shari'a laws and that is not true because the majority of the Sudanese people are Muslims. They have the right of religion and belief, religions which are tolerated and organized by the Islamic laws. [sentence as received] He also called for the continuation of decentralization because, he said it will make any region depend on its own resources.

About the southern problem, Nur al-Din said the southerners should be called for the dialogue and they should be convinced that all their rights were recognized. He called for convergence of cultural, ideological and linguistic ties between the north and the south to end the problem. He went on saying that the leftist parties do not respect the religions.

The Muslim Brothers split from the Islamic Orientation of Hasan al-Turabi because the Islamic Orientation adopted modern ideas while the Muslim Brothers are still conservative and adopt orthodox Islam

Military Official Meets Anya Nya Delegation

JN111445 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1413 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Malakal, 11 May (SUNA) — A meeting was held here yesterday that was chaired by Brigadier Muhammad Zayn al-'Abidin, acting military governor for the Upper Nile Region, and which was attended by Gabriel Kanj, head of the Anya Nya Two delegation, Anya Nya Two representatives, the intellectuals committee in Malakal, a number of citizens, and Dr Koni Jok, president of the southern federation in Khartoum.

The Anya Nya delegation explained the objectives of their movement, what was achieved during the delegation's recent visit to Khartoum, and the results of the delegation's meetings with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC, and Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, chairman of the Council of Ministers. During the meeting, the various sides exchanged the viewpoints which represent the opinions of Dr Koni Jok, the Anya Nya Two delegation, the Garang group, and any group that had taken up arms in order to stop the bloodshed and resort to dialogue to settle problems within a united Sudan.

At the end of the meeting, the acting military governor of the Upper Nile Region explained that the door is open to anyone who has taken up arms to participate, along with the other citizens, in achieving peaceful solutions in an atmosphere of democracy

so that the solutions will stem from the will of the citizens and without any foreign influence.

SPLA Radio: Former Minister in Contact With Garang

EA121516 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] The following is a statement on the meeting of Dr Mansur Khalid with the leadership of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM]:

Dr Mansur Khalid, one of Sudan's leading intellectuals and one-time minister for foreign affairs, has been one of the uncompromising critics of the overthrown President Numayri. Dr Mansur Khalid disagreed with Numayri's policies, especially during the last 3 years of the May regime which had made a U-turn in all policies.

His criticism, which he articulated in interviews with major world news media, centered on the regime's adoption and us of Islam for political ends. Dr Mansur Khalid disapproved of Numayri's game of playing groups against one another, his frequent violations of the Constitution, which included the Addis Ababa agreement of 1972 of which Dr Khalid was one of the signatories, and Numayri's ruinous economic policy.

Numayri's foreign policy during the last 3 years of the May regime was in the view of Dr Khalid the source of friction between Sudan's neighbors, instead of creating friends and good neighbors on mutual respect.

Dr Mansur Khalid saw that the only way out of the crisis through which the country was passing was the overthrow of the May regime and its leader Ja'far Numayri. A few days before the masses took to the streets of Khartoum to register their protest against the regime, Mansur Khalid had told *THE MIDDLE EAST* monthly magazine that those who were opposed to the rule of Numayri must do something concrete for the removal of Numayri and his system.

Dr Mansur Khalid had been for about a year now in touch with the representatives of the SPLM abroad. His contacts and discussions with the SPLM officials and his reading of the policies of the movement had convinced him that the SPLM is a national movement and in an interview with the BBC 2 months ago, Dr Khalid described the leader of the SPLA-SPLM Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior as a national leader with some of the qualities for leadership. This description was made after he and Col Dr Garang had had a series of secret meetings and exchange of views about most of the national problems and how they could be solved to the satisfaction of many Sudanese. Those meeting took place early this year.

After the overthrow of Numayri in early April, Dr Mansur Khalid had another series of discussions with the leadership of SPLA-SPLM, this time to consult and review the situation in the country at the moment. Last night Dr Mansur said his long connection with the movement should be made public.

The following is a summary of what Dr Mansur Khalid told Atem Jok Atem, head of SPLA-SPLM Department of Information and director of Radio SPLA, and Mr George Makur Benjamin, member of SPLM and deputy director of Radio SPLA:

During the past week, he was consulting and reviewing the general situation in the country with Col Dr John Garang and some of the senior members of the SPLA-SPLM. His views about the movement are that the SPLM is a national movement. His talks with the leadership of the movement have given him the idea that he and the leadership agree on many of the national problems and how they could be solved. Because he believes SPLM is a national movement, he has, as he put it, been a good emissary for SPLM, trying to put across the views of the SPLM on both global and domestic issues, as well as explaining to the world the root causes of the political, economic and cultural problems of the Sudan which are some of the major problems SPLM is trying to find national solutions to. The movement is national, and is open to all Sudanese who accept its policies.

Since he agrees with most of the general policies of the movement, why did he not declare his formal membership of the movement? I think that was not necessary, because I had been talking for SPLM, but if the public wants me to declare my membership of the SPLM, then tell them that I am a member of SPLM, Dr Mansur Khalid said.

At the end of the brief and cordial discussions, Dr Khalid promised to return sometime in the near future to continue his consultations with the leadership of the movement on a much wider national character and image.

SPLA Radio: Trade Union Statement No 2

EA111911 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Statement from the Trade Union Confederation [TUC]. In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. TUC Statement No 2:

To the Sudanese masses: We first wish to hail your steadfastness and your implementation of the political strike and your continuation and your [words indistinct] which has embraced all corners of our fair land. We hail our Armed Forces for taking the people's side. The fundamental aim of the uprising will be reached when democracy and public freedom are achieved — freedom of organization, expression, and faith. The (?entry) to all that will be achieved with the following:

1. The arrest of those who impeded public, political, economic, and social life as represented by the Mayist regime and its ruling (?elements);
2. Purge of the state security organization and the punishment of its members.

The [words indistinct] of our mass movement in (?defining) all that and to implement the tasks of the interim stage as set out in the charter of the alliance of national forces to rescue the homeland will be achieved by persisting in the political general strike through all the capabilities of our people until final victory

when power will be handed over to the representatives of the people, to the alliance of national forces to rescue the homeland. Everlasting glory to our martyrs! Greatness for our people! Long live the glorious uprising of 29 March! The TUC as represented by:

The Union of the [words indistinct] of Sudan;
The Engineers Union;
The Advocates Union;
The Khartoum University Teachers Union;
The Judges (?Association);
Union of the Workers of the General [words indistinct];
The Central Committee of Veterinary Doctors;
Union of the Graduate Engineers of the Technical Institute;
The Central Union of Aviation Engineers;
Union of the Sudan Airways Pilots;
General Union of Refinery Workers;
(?Branch) of the General Oil Organization;
The Union Organization of the [words indistinct] in Khartoum;
The Intermediate Schools Teachers' Union;
The Organization of the Union of Posts and Telecommunications Engineers.

That was TUC Statement No 2.

SPLA Radio: Government Commander Joins Rebels

EA101839 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Major Martin Manyiel, formerly the commander of the government garrison at Kajo Kaji in Equatoria, arrived at the headquarters of the SPLA-SPLM yesterday. Maj Martin Manyiel, who is a graduate of Sudan Military College, was welcomed into the movement by the leader of the SPLA-SPLM, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior; Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol, the deputy commander of the SPLA; Major Salva Kiir Mayadit, member of the SPLA High Command; and Major Dr Jak Majer Deng, member of the SPLA-SPLM.

Maj Martin Manyiel told Radio SPLa that he was happy to be with fellow revolutionaries. Radio SPLA will in the near future bring a radio interview with Maj Martin Manyiel to its listeners.

SPLA Radio: Khalid, Durayj End Talks With SPLM

EA131624 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpts] After a week-long visit of the General Headquarters of the SPLA-SPLM, during which he held a series of talks with the leadership of the SPLA-SPLM, Dr Mansur Khalid left the headquarters yesterday.

Mr Ahmed Ibrahim Durayj, the former governor of Darfur Region, arrived last week to the General Headquarters of the SPLA-SPLM where he had been having talks with the movement's leadership on the current situation in the country following the pre-emption of the people's revolution and the seizure of power by the generals on 6th April 1985. The official SPLA-SPLM spokesman told Radio SPLA that Mr Durayj has now left the movement's headquarters and would return at a future date.

Omdurman Radio Views Constitutional Reform

GF081341 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 May 85

[News analysis: "Working Toward Filling the Constitutional Void"]

[Text] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the new National People's [Al-Ummah al-Qawmi] Party, has revealed that there is a body which is working to organize a new constitution to fill the present consitutional void and establish a new constitutional situation that springs from our political reality and draws enlightenment from our constitutional background. His excellency has said that the present political reality has surpassed — through the Rajab [April 1985] revolution — all the existing constitutional forms.

The following is a news analysis which deals with this issue. It is assumed that constitutional rules and principles should clearly express the political reality that exists in a society and keep pace with various variables to create a balance and to impart to society the ability to develop and persist.

It has been imperative to formulate numerous developments and aims which the Rajab revolution brought into being, in codified and organized form and in a constitutional mold, to fill the current constitutional void in the form of establishing a constitutional situation that springs from political reality and draws enlightenment from the political legacy in this regard.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi says that it has been agreed upon in the national charter to regard the 1956 Constitution — as revised in 1964 — as a basis for a constitutional organization in the transitional period. However, it soon became apparent that there are in fact such things as regional autonomy and regional rule which do not apply to the Constitution as envisaged. A committee is working to fill the constitutional void and establish a new constitutional situation that springs from political reality, covers legal and practical aspects, deals with various issues, and studies various legal forms.

The TMC earlier made a resolution to fill the legal void that followed the suspension of the Constitution, by following the existing laws. It is in effect until the required revision is made. However, the State Security Law has been suspended and so have any laws which limit liberties.

In addition to the need to formulate legal bases which will protect the citizens and preclude the fettering of liberties, the new constitutional and legal foundation will face numerous issues, so that it will become more appropriate and concordant with political reality. Among these, the most important perhaps are those dealing with the laws of liberty, the independence of the judiciary, and the guarantee for free expression.

In conclusion, the achievement of the required balance between the organizational aspects and the actual reality greatly facili-

tates the achievement of the desired aims, and blocks the way of any deviation or error, and constitutes an important instrument to arrive at a society of liberty, democracy, justice, and equality.

SPLA Radio Commentary Explains Liberation Concept

EA102035 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 May 85

[Commentary by Flight Major 'Abdallah Jash: "The Concept of Liberation?]

[Text] The Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] wishes to explain the concept of liberation for which it is waging an armed struggle. There is confusion about this concept. Some friends of limited horizons, who need to make a little more effort, say that as far as Sudan is concerned it was liberated in 1956. What does the SPLA-SPLM want to liberate, then? For this reason we offer the following explanation:

Liberation does not mean liberation from external colonialism alone. When we say liberation, we do not mean only the vestiges of foreign colonialism, for there is also domestic colonialism burdening the Sudanese people. There are families and clans imposed by colonialism on the Sudanese people who control their affairs and destiny. Hence, the Sudanese people must be liberated from this type of colonialism. There are others who enslave the Sudanese people by exploiting religion as an instrument of colonialism. The people must be liberated from them. There are also the traditional reactionary parties based on religious principles who enslave the people and exploit them for their own interests. The Sudanese people must also be liberated from them.

It is also our duty to liberate Sudan as a state from subordination to foreign powers so that it can become a sovereign state, capable of making decisions freely. The Sudanese nation must also be liberated from economic, social, and political subordination so that the people can enjoy the fruits of the independence acquired from the foreign colonialist in 1956.

There is another important aspect to this which constitutes the key to the concept of liberation of the SPLA-SPLM, namely, the liberation of the Sudanese citizen from notions which are no more than vestiges of colonialism and which suggests that Sudan belongs to a minority who are the masters. It is for this reason that the Sudanese citizen must be liberated from his enslaved mind, so that he becomes his own master.

These are some examples of the meaning of liberation. There are, however, others who are after easy profits. Others, who understand the real meaning of liberation, say it means the liberation of Sudan from the Arabs, but the Sudanese people -- from whose midst we emerged as the SPLM-SPLA -- confirm that we are far removed from such racist concepts. We know that Sudan is made up of two racial elements: the African and the Arab. We are governed by our principles and objectives and we are struggling to mold the two elements into one, named the Sudan, in which all Sudanese are equal, regardless of race and religion. The SPLM is striving to give the Sudanese people, who have one single destiny and one state, real and durable freedom, equality, socialism, and development.

We wish to explain our attitude to the so-called southern problem. The gang of generals and their government in Khartoum speak about the so-called southern problem. If they are talking about the problem of the southern Nile Valley, then we agree with them. But if they are talking about the southern Sudan problem, then we say to them: Find out who is fighting for the southern Sudan problem. It is sufficient to say that Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior is the chairman of the SPLM Executive Committee and commander in chief of the SPLA and is not a leader of the southern Sudan movement. If we had been fighting for the southern Sudan problem, we would have been able to split off southern Sudan today and not tomorrow. The gang of generals knows that for certain. You are also well aware of this fact.

We also wish to confirm that if the gang of generals or any other reactionary group attempts to separate southern Sudan from the rest of the country, we shall fight that and reject such a base conspiracy. The so-called southern Sudan problem is part of the problem of Sudan. It is the problem of western Sudan, eastern Sudan and northern Sudan.

We appeal to all honorable Sudanese, both inside and outside Sudan, to come under the banner of the SPLA-SPLM, the sole organization which will find the final solution to the problem of the Sudan.

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Interviewed by 'UKAZ

PM080948 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 1 May 85 p 6

[Interview with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali by Muhammad Mahjub in Tunis -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you view the peace chances in the region, particularly in the light of the results of His Majesty King Fahd's recent visit to the United States, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and subsequent developments?
Answer: His Majesty King Fahd's official visit to the United States has reactivated the issue. The fact that President Reagan has acknowledged that the Fes summit [resolutions] contain some positive aspects is a major gain and a step forward, and so is the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. What is important is that the Palestinian question and the Middle East question in general can be reactivated at this partiuclar time of no war and no peace.

Answering a question regarding the situation in the Arab Maghreb, the Tunisian prime minister said: We are working for an Arab Maghreb summit conference. The Sahara issue will be one of the topics it will discuss.

On the consolidation of Saudi-Tunisian relations in all fields, he said: Cooperation between the two countries is diverse and goes beyond the economic field. I can say that in the past 3 years manpower cooperation between the two countries has increased immensely. The best proof of that is the presence of thousands of

Tunisian doctors, teachers, veterinarians, nurses, and engineers in the Kingdom.

Question: Do you see a need for Egypt's return to the Arab fold, and would that mean that the Arab League could possibly return to its previous headquarters?
Answer (interrupting): That is up to the Arab summit conference. We adhere to the Arab summit resolution. Nobody has a right to take a unilateral stand. Egypt's return to the Arab fold is a matter which should be resolved by an Arab summit conference. The Arab League question is a different matter. Relations with Egypt could remain frozen but the Arab League headquarters may be transferred to another capital, or relations could be restored with the Arab League staying where it is. We should not mix the two issues.

Question: How do you feel about the idea of an Arab common market?
Answer: We wish it could materialize. It would restore confidence, but we must first clear the Arab atmosphere and close Arab ranks. If the battle of confidence is won then everything becomes possible.

KENYA

President Receives Sudanese Delegation in Nairobi

JN101733 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Nairobi, May 10, SUNA — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has expressed readiness to extend every possible aid to Sudan to help him achieving peace and stability.

Moi's announcement came when he received a written message from the Transitional Military Council "TMC" Chairman Siwar al-Dhahab delivered by the TMC members delegation currently on visit to here.

During the meeting between Moi and the TMC delegation the delegation expressed satisfaction over the developing relations between Sudan and Kenya.

The delegation also explained to Moi the latest developments in Sudan before and after the popular uprising and Sudan's foreign policy.

Delegation Meets Compatriots

JN101151 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Nairobi, May 10, (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council (TMC) delegation currently on visit to here met last night with the members of the Sudanese community in Kenya.

The TMC delegation explained to the Sudanese community the development of events that led to April 6 popular uprising in Sudan and the problems that face the care-taker government.

SOMALIA

Defense Minister Heads Delegation to Romania

EA132124 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpt] The first vice president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and minister of defense, Challe Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, left at the head of a delegation on an official visit to Romania via Italy last night. Addressing SONNA [SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY], TV and foreign pressmen, Challe Samantar said his trip to Romania came as a result of an invitation extended to him by the [Romanian] defense minister and deputy prime minister, who is also the planning minister, and is aimed at strengthening the friendly relations existing between the two peoples and countries. The vice president said that while in that country he would convey a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu from President Mohamed Siad Barre.

Responding to a question on the topics to be covered in his talks with Romanian leaders, Challe Samantar said they would center on economic and political issues, the Horn of Africa, continental and international issues. Asked about the Somali-Abyssinian problem, the vice president disclosed that the Abyssinian colonialist was still launching provocative attacks on the SDR but that these attacks were being thwarted by the Somali defense forces.

UGANDA

Assassination Attempt Against Interior Minister Fails

EA131748 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] There has been an attempt on the life of the secretary general of the Uganda People's Congress, UPC, and minister of internal affairs, Dr John Luwuliza Kirunda. The minister and the staff who were with him were not hurt.

A press release just issued in Kampala by the Office of the President says the incident occurred as the minister was leaving his office. A hand grenada was thrown and fell near his car. The car also was not damaged and the police immediately cordoned off the area of the building.

The Office of the Inspector General stated today that investigations are being carried out.

President Obote Receives Sudanese Delegation

JN101515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1408 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpts] Kampala, 10 May (SUNA) — Ugandan President Milton Obote received here yesterday Air Force Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani and Major General Phabian Agang Lopu, members of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], and the accompanying delegation.

Mirghani conveyed a written message to President Obote from General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, TMC chairman and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces. The Sudanese and Ugandan sides then held a joint session of talks during which Phabian explained in detail the recent events and developments in Sudan and the reasons which prompted the Armed Forces to assume power preparatory to handing it over to the people. He also stressed the need to reach solutions to the economic and political problems in Sudan, indicating that during the transitional period, the TMC and the transitional Council of Ministers will try to contain the repercussions of the defunct regime's policies and solve the problem of southern Sudan which he described as the main topic of concern for both the TMC and the transitional government.

Phabian touched on Sudan's foreign policy, which is based on the principles of good-neighborliness, noninterference in the neighboring countries' affairs, respect for these countries' sovereignty, and establishment of cooperation with them, pointing out the distinguished fraternal ties linking Sudan with Uganda and expressing Sudan's desire to promote these ties.

Ugandan President Milton Obote then spoke about the importance of ties between Sudan and Uganda and said that whatever takes place in Sudan affects Uganda. Obote called for developing the border areas between the two countries and for cooperation

to build the road linking the two countries. He also stressed the need to establish peace in southern Sudan through peaceful means because war, no matter how long it lasts, cannot be the way to solve problems. He added that solving the problem of the South will enable Sudan to achieve the stability and development it desires, asserting that his country will support Sudan's efforts to attain this goal and that it will bolster its ties of cooperation and fraternity with Sduan.

Ugandan President Milton Obote then held a closed session of talks with Mirghani and Phabian.

Further on Obote Meeting

JN101506 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Kampala, 10 May (SUNA) — Following Ugandan President Milton Obote's closed session with Major General Phabian Agang Lopu and Air Force Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani here yesterday, Maj Gen Phabian announced that the Ugandan president asked the Sudanese delegation to convey an oral message to General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, dealing with bilateral relations and a number of issues of mutual interest.

Maj Gen Phabian also said that the Ugandan president showed his government's readiness to receive any Ugandan refugee in Sudan who is willing to return to his country, and that the refugees would not be interrogated.

The Ugandan president also welcomed the Sudanese Government's interest in receiving the Sudanese refugees in Uganda.

It is noteworthy that Air Force Lt Gen Muhammad Mirghani left Kampala yesterday after a 1-day visit to Uganda. During that visit, a message from Gen Siwar al-Dhahab was conveyed to Ugandan President Milton Obote dealing with the latest developments in the Sudanese arena.

BURUNDI

Al-Qadhdhafi 'Expected' in Bujumbura 14 May

AB140934 Paris AFP in French 0848 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Bujumbura, 14 May (AFP) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, is expected in Bujumbura this afternoon, it was announced officially this morning in the Burundian capital. Al-Qadhdhafi's visit, the length of which was not indicated, was initially due last Wednesday but was postponed on account of the death of the Libyan leader's father.

Italian Leftists Fail To Arrive in Nation

AB121350 Paris AFP in French 1134 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Bujumbura, 11 May (AFP) — The two extreme left-wing Italian militants whose expulsion from France to Burundi was announced by Paris on Thursday, never arrived in Burundi, official sources stated on Saturday in Bujumbura, the Burundian capital. The two men, Enrico Fedele, 33, and Gianni di Guiseppe, 32, "have never entered" Burundi, air and border director general Lieutenant Colonel Severin Mandevu stated on Saturday in an interview with AFP.

The two extreme left-wing militants were arrested in the spring of 1984 in Paris and detained under an international warrant of arrest and request for extradition issued by the Italian judicial authorities. Detained in prison at Fresnes, near Paris, the two men embarked upon a hunger strike on 3 May. Their expulsion to Burundi, a small central African country, was announced on Thursday by Paris without giving any explanation.

CAMEROON

President Biya Leaves on Visit to London

AB131302 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpt] President Paul Biya and his wife left Yaounde this morning for an official visit to Great Britain. The visit is at the invitation of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. President Biya, who will be going to London and Scotland, is being accompanied by an important delegation. During this visit, the already excellent relations existing between Cameroon and Great Britain — ranked fifth in trade with us — will undoubtedly be consolidated.

CONGO

Joint Cooperation Agreement Signed With India

AB131322 Dakar PANA in French 1117 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 May (ACI/PANA) — The Governments of Congo and India last Saturday in Brazzaville signed an agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Under the 5-year renewable agreement, joint ventures will be created to carry out a paper pulp project and medium- and small-scale enterprises will be set up to develop the timber industry. The cooperation agreement also covers oil drilling, energy, commerce, infrastructure, and tourism. Agriculture and other related sectors such as palm oil and rubber tree plantations are also covered by the agreement, which further provides for cooperation in the field of education and training through the granting of scholarships, the exchange of cadres, experts, and scientific and technical experts. The experts from the two countries will meet possibly every 2 years in order to examine progress in the cooperation.

The document was signed on behalf of Congo by Wilson Ndessabeka, the permanent secretary of the Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and on behalf of India by its ambassador, Rajendra Kumar Rai.

ZAIRE

AZAP Commentary Views Ties With Israel

AB131445 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0810 GMT 13 May 85

[AZAP commentary: "Proving Friendship"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 May (AZAP) — The MPR founding chairman on Saturday began his official visit to Israel. Within the context of the relations existing between the two countries, one can say there is nothing more normal than this. But beyond the principles of protocol, this visit represents an event which is justifiable not only by the principle of reciprocity. First of all, the importance of this event lies in the nature of the host country — a country ostracized by a number of countries with which Zaire maintains good relations. Then comes the remarkable personality of the illustrious visitor, who on one good day in May 1982, decided to reestablish diplomatic relations between Zaire and the Jewish state. It is a generally accepted fact that the world belongs to the courageous. But [words indistinct], the courage of acts [words indistinct] remember in fact the ire that the Zairian decision — a totally logical and sovereign action taken according to the dictates of common sense — evoked 3 years ago as well as the unconcealed threats made here and there against Zaire. Because of its honor and dignity, the country of authenticity did not care what the detractors of this authenticity did and said, but remained true to its convictions up to the point of receiving with the deserved pomp last year the Israeli guest — a reception which a foreign press thought should be described as embarrassing.

At this time when Field Marshal Mobutu is enjoying the hospitality of the Israeli people, we are forced to remark that the logic of the events has overcome passion, and that Israel and Zaire have triumphed over their detractors. With the passing of every day comes proof that the breaking of relations in 1973 was just a minor incident — an opinion which has been largely proved today by the extent to which their cooperation has expanded.

Last year, the visit of President Chaim Herzog to Zaire publicly crowned the reconciliation, which came about 2 years earlier between Kinshasa and Tel Aviv. The current official visit being paid by the MPR founding chairman to Israeli soil confirms anew the impetus the two countries have given to their relations, the

most spectacular illustration of which is the financial commitments of the Timman group in Zaire — the largest investment made in Zaire since independence. But these cordial, confident, and mutually advantageous relations do not prevent Zaire from saying openly to his friend what must be said — even at the risk of hurting him by doing so and thereby putting their friendship to the test. One would be hardly surprised, therefore, if during this visit, which is devoted entirely to the celebration of the warm friendship existing between Israel and Zaire, Field Marshal Mobutu, with his characteristic frankness, once more called on the Jewish people — themselves victims of intolerance — to be realistic and recognize the Palestinian reality, namely the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to create an independent and sovereign state and the right to manage their own destiny.

The sincerity of the friendship that the people of Zaire have toward the people of Israel is risked by this reminder.

BENIN

425 Ghanaian Expellees Arrive in Overcrowded Ship

AB132233 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpts] [Word indistinct], the Gulf of Benin (?version) of [words indistinct] are currently berthed at the Quay C of the Autonomous Port of Cotonou. Aboard is a cargo of 425 persons and a Nigerian crew. The cargo are the Ghanaian victims of the exodus started by the Nigerian authorities against 400,000 [figure as heard] foreign workers whose status is termed as illegal in Nigeria.

Early this morning the saddest spectacle was offered to us by this human stream of men, women and especially children who are suffering from hunger on a trip which unfortunately has not yet come to an end.

In fact, it was really tragic to see all these people in the hold of this ship named (*Olokun*) which is a real floating coffin, as the commander of the port described it. On board were 314 men, 91 women and 20 children, packed like sardines, in very dubious conditions. One can imagine the ship's condition when one knows that the ship left the port of Apapa [in Nigeria] 9 May and arrived in Cotonou only yesterday after undergoing some repairs. The ship does not have safety equipment such as an anchor and the technical towing team of our port had to use their ingenuity to bring it to berth.

When we asked the captain of the ship how the Apapa authorities could let such a danger to public safety leave the port of Lagos, the captain said, with a manifest to support it, that he had loaded 112 persons, each paying 20 naira, but with the approach of the 10 May deadline, the panicked people assailed his ship. He emphasized, as did the Nigerian ambassador to Benin, that this trip is strictly a private one and does not have anything to do with the government. In other words, nobody should blame the Federal Government for this action. It was therefore under such a risky condition that he had 425 persons on board instead of 112.

On his part, the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Benin gave his views about this anomaly in matters of maritime navigation whose norms are internationally recognized. let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] It is a matter of a private arrangement, initiated by Ghanaians resident in Lagos. So I believe it is a problem of people getting on board the ship without their names being registered on the manifest of the captain. These people, once in Benin, no longer want to continue their trip for reasons that I cannot tell you. But as you know, already you see the two Beninese ministers, the ambassador of Ghana and you also see the UNDP representative. We are going to tackle this problem to find a satisfactory solution to it. I cannot tell you the exact details of the solution. But I want to make it clear that this has nothing to do with arrangements made by the Nigerian Government. For all those who were sent to the camps, there are Ghanaian ships to carry them away. [end recording]

With the ship having left Lagos under such conditions, it arrived in Cotonou in a very sad state. There was general hunger on board the ship. Some of the people, mostly children, fainted and the dispensary of the port of Cotonou has recorded several people sick, and it was noted that the only medicine that will cure them is food. That was why government and UNDP authorities were called this morning to assess the food requirement.

GHANA

Secretary of State Temporarily Relieved

AB102100 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council has directed that Mr John Ndeburgre be temporarily relieved of his portfolio as secretary of state for his persistent interference in the Mamprusi-Kusasi conflict. The activities of Mr Ndebugre, who is a Kusasi, have sometimes created tension and which threatened the peace and stability of the area.

Meanwhile, the regional secretary for Upper East has also warned that the government will not tolerate any tribal conflict that will cause a breach of the peace and disturb farming activities in the area.

First Ship Arrives With Returnees From Nigeria

AB132057 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The first of an unspecified number of ships chartered by the Nigerian Government to convey stranded aliens home, has berthed at the Tema port with about 1,500 returnees. The arrival of the ship, M.V. River Jimini, coincided with a visit to the port by the Chairman of the National Mobilization Committee, Commodore Steve Obimpeh, to acquaint himself with the preparations being made by the Returnees' Reception Committee to handle the situation.

Commodore Obimpeh instructed that all non-Ghanaians coming by such ships, should be returned on the very ships which brought them. He explained that the move was to avoid making Ghana a dumping ground for aliens affected by the Nigerian quit order. He added although those coming would be angry, hungry and wild, we have a duty to ensure that those who are allowed in are all Ghanaians.

Students Demonstrate against Nigerian Shooting

AB131615 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpt] Students of the University of Ghana, Legon, this morning staged a peaceful demonstration in front of the Nigerian High Commission in Accra to protest against the shooting of Ghanaian immigrants by Nigerian border officials at the Idiroko border. In a protest note to the Nigerian high commissioner to Ghana, Brigadier Eghagha, the students, among other things, called on the Ghana Government to continue negotiations with

the Governments of Nigeria, Benin and Togo to enable the immigrants still in Nigeria to return home safely. It should also continue with arrangements for the transportation of all the immigrants who are still in Nigeria. Ghana should also ask for adequate compensation from the Nigerian Government for the relatives of those who were killed. The note called on the government to demand an unconditional apology from the Nigerians for the killings and all other atrocities committed against Ghanaians in that country.

The students appealed to the ECOWAS and OAU Secretariats to intervene on behalf of the immigrants to ensure proper treatment. The high commissioner promised to send the note to his government.

Paper Hits Nigerian 'Atrocities' Against Aliens
AB140925 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on yesterday's students demonstration in Accra in protest against the killing of five Ghanaians by Nigerian security agencies for allegedly trying to cross Nigeria's border into Benin, the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* calls on all peace-loving people throughout the world to join it in condemning this sadistic, sardonic, inhuman, barbaric and uncivilized act. According to the paper, what the students were saying is that enough is enough and it is time Nigeria learned to respect the dignity of foreigners. It says the action of the five should be viewed against the obstacles and ordeal that would have confronted them in their haste to get home.

It points out that this is not the first time that the Nigerians have committed atrocities against Ghanaians and other West African nationals. The *GRAPHIC* recalls the cruel and inhuman death of some Ghanaians and other West African nationals who were suffocated to death in the black maria incident. What baffles the paper is the Nigerian Government's insensitivity and adamancy to the plea from Ghana and other international bodies. It says one would have thought that the recent quadripartite agreement between Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria would have been invoked.

The *GRAPHIC* commends Benin for its efforts to protect and cater for the Ghanaians until they leave their borders. It calls on the Nigerian Government to investigate what led to the shooting and make reasonable efforts to ease the movements of the immigrants out of the congested borders and concentration camps to return safely to their homes. They must also be able to repatriate their property.

It commends the efforts and level-headedness so far adopted by the Government of Ghana to facilitate the homecoming of the Ghanaians affected by the Nigerian quit order and hopes that proper machinery would be initiated for the effective and adequate compensation for the families of those who lost their lives.

Pakistani Trade Mission Arrives in Accra
AB132044 Paris AFP in French 1125 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Accra, 13 May (AFP) — A Pakistani trade mission arrived in Accra on Sunday on the third stage of a tour of six West African countries. The delegation, comprising experts of the textile, cotton, agricultural, food, ceramic, and engineering industries, will meet representatives of the Ministries of Commerce, Industry, Science and Technology, as well as private businessmen, to discuss various areas of bilateral trade relations.

In a press interview, the leader of the delegation, Bellawa Husayn, pointed out that this visit would make it possible to determine the sectors in which Pakistan can contribute toward the economic revival program in Ghana. He announced the setting up of Pakistani and Ghanaian joint companies. An agreement on the exchange of Ghanaian cocoa, bauxite, and palm oil for Pakistani industrial and agricultural equipment will also be examined. The two countries also intend to cooperate in the field of industrial technology.

The delegation, which has alredy visited Nigeria and the Ivory Coast, will go on to Senegal, Sierra Leone and Liberia.

GUINEA

Residents Banned From Holding Foreign Currency
AB120950 Paris AFP in English 0713 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Conakry, May 12 (AFP) — Guinea Saturday banned residents from holding foreign currency, noting that government employees, especially customs officers, were trafficking in it. Calling for economic discipline to enable the government's economic liberalization plans to work, the Finance Ministry said businessmen must open foreign-currency accounts in the two Guinean banks authorised to handle them.

IVORY COAST

President Receives French Opposition Leader
AB132045 Paris AFP in French 1819 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Abidjan, 13 May (AFP) — Jacques Toubon, secretary general of the RPR [Rally for the Republic], neo-Gaullist French opposition party, was received for lunch by the Ivorian head of state, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, it was learned from sources close to the secretary general in Abidjan.

Arriving in the Ivorian economic capital at the invitation of the country's RPR delegation, Mr Toubon also held talks both in Abidjan, where a large French community resides, and in Bouake (in the interior of the country) with expatriate French members, most of them from the RPR and UDF [Union for French Democracy] delegation, the same sources indicate.

MALI

General Traore Receives Ghanaian Trade Secretary

AB131731 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The head of state, General Moussa Traore, received the visiting Ghanaian secretary for trade, Mr Caiqoo, this morning at 1000. After the meeting, the Ghanaian secretary spoke to Amara Kone about issues discussed.

[Begin Caiqoo recording in English followed by translation into French] We discussed trade and cooperation between Mali and Ghana. It is very obvious that Ghana and Mali have had a long history of cooperation, and it is very important that that history of cooperation should be maintained. We are actually in Mali to find ways and means of even strengthening this cooperation, and it is the modalities of strengthening this cooperation that the president and I discussed this morning. [end recording]

The talks were held in the presence of Mamadou Haidara, minister of transport and public works, acting minister of finance and commerce; Mamadou Fofana, deputy presidential under secretary; and our ambassador to Ghana, His Excellency Halidou Toure. It will be recalled that the Ghanaian delegation visited the Fourth Region over the weekend and, in the company of Minister Mamadou Haidara, visited the [name indistinct] ranch.

Trade Committee Meeting Ends

AB131900 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpts] The Mali-Ghana ad hoc committee meeting on trade and industrial cooperation ended this morning at the Ministry of Finance. In his closing speech, Mamdou Haidara, minister of transport and public works, acting minister of finance and commerce expressed the wish that the results of this meeting would enable experts of both countries to study the ways and means of strengthening and intensifying trade relations between Mali and Ghana.

[Begin Haidara recording] The results we obtained have largely fulfilled the expectations of our two peoples, to the honor of our two delegations. Obviously they will help to strengthen our cooperation and the already fruitful friendship between our two countries.

Mr Minister and dear brothers, the Ghana-Mali ad hoc committee meeting which is ending has again enabled our two delegations to concretize the political desire alluded to by our two heads of state, Gen Moussa Traore and Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, to strengthen economic relations between the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Ghana. Therefore, in the field of trade, the two parties carefully examined the implementation of the draft agreement signed in June 1964 between the Government of the Republic of Mali, and the Government of the Republic of Ghana for the purchase of livestock and meat. Generally, we noted the firm desire of the two delegations to fight against all tariff and non-tarrif barriers which hamper the development of trade between our two countries. In the framework of industrial cooperation, the two parties adopted [words indistinct] on the fixing of concrete modalities for the supply of Malian cotton to Ghanaian textile factories. [end recording]

NIGER

Army Estimates 45,000 Return From Nigeria

AB131210 Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Niamey, May 13 (AFP) — About 45,000 citizens of Niger expelled from Nigeria were registered as crossing the border before the Nigerian Government's deadline for them to leave expired on Friday, the army said today.

This figure does not include an unknown number of Niger nationals who returned through the bush to avoid customs checks because they were afraid Nigerian soldiers would take their money away.

It was still not known today how many illegal immigrants from Niger are still in Nigeria. Niger President Seyni Kountche has said there were between 70,000 and 100,000 living there when the Nigerian Government ordered them out.

Nigeria is planning to send home by ship illegal immigrants who did not manage to leave the country before the deadline expired and the borders were closed again, but there has been no indication what will happen to people from landlocked countries like Niger.

NIGERIA

Further Reportage on Expulsion of Illegal Aliens

25,000 'Escape' From Camp

AB131442 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 13 (AFP) — Some 25,000 illegal immigrants were today heading for Nigeria's border with Benin in a bid to break through the closed frontier posts after a mass "escape" from a camp where they were being held, eyewitnesses said.

The immigrants took over about 400 vehicles and were planning to force their way through the border at Seme, west of here, after clashes with security forces in which many people were hurt at the camp Sunday and again today, the witnesses said. They had been ordered to the transit camp at Ikeja, near Lagos airport, after Nigeria closed its borders on the expiry of the May 10 deadline for the departure of an estimated 700,000 illegal immigrants. They were meant to wait at the camp until being taken to their home countries, principally Ghana, on Nigerian ships. But witnesses said the refugees' patience was exhausted. Reports last weekend from Benin and Ghana, denied by the Nigerian authorities, said that five Ghanaians were shot dead by soldiers when they tried to force the border before it closed. Others were said to have been beaten to the extent of needing hospital treatment in Benin.

'Looting,' Damage Reported

AB131624 Lagos NAN in English 1618 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Ikeja, May 13 (NAN) – Irate illegal immigrants broke loose at the transit camp of the Murtala Muhammed Airport today and looted the multi-million naira power house of the Nigerian Airport Authority (NAA), damaging some equipment.

The ground commander of security at the airport, Maj J.O. Mukoro, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Lagos yesterday that the immigrants had complained of inadequate food and medical attention at the camp. Office equipment including typewriters, cabinets, stationeries and pay envelopes of the authority were taken away by the immigrants while some were smashed on the road. The road to the international terminal of the airport was littered with stationeries and pay-envelopes from which money was believed to have been stolen.

The NAA chief security officer, Mr A. Obilana, was at the scene to inspect the extent of the damage. The aliens also burned a 504 saloon taxi this morning and damaged a Mercedez-Benz truck belong to the NAA.

A combined team of the Army, Air Force and police numbering more than 200 men were trying hard to ensure security around the airport at the time of this report. The immigrants also broke into nearby farms, destroying crops and eating the corn found in the farms. No lives were reported lost in the distubances.

4 Killed at Seme Border

AB131831 Paris AFP in French 1816 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Lagos, 13 May (AFP) — Four illegal immigrants were killed on Monday afternoon at Seme, at the border between Nigeria and Benin, by Nigerian policemen, eyewitnesses have said.

According to these eyewitnesses, some of the 25,000 immigrants who fled the Ikeja transit camp, near the Lagos international airport, arrived early in the afternoon at Seme where the incidents took place and the police opened fire. Several persons were wounded and some of these wounded persons were taken to the Badagry hospital, near the border, the same sources said. More than 400 vehicles carrying the immigrants are presently at the border. Nigerian security forces are preventing journalists from approaching closer than 1 kilometer near the border.

3 Ships Leave Lagos Harbor

AB131724 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Three ships pulled out of the Lagos harbor today carrying illegal immigrants to their countries. Two more ships are expected to leave later in the day. Operations at the port were supervised by the commissioner of police in charge of ports, Mr Abdulahi Jiga. In an address to a group of illegal immigrants, Mr Jiga assured them that the Federal Military Government felt concerned about their plight and will do everything to ensure their comfort.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent covering events at the port said that the illegal immigrants happily received the statement of the police commissioner. Our correspondeent also reported that a medical team was already stationed at the port and that arrangements had been made for the supply of water and food.

Meanwhile, all the illegal immigrants camped at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport have been moved to Apapa port. Their immediate evacuation followed the destruction of public and private property and other forms of unruly behavior by some of them. The scenes of the rampage have been inspected by the Minister of Internal affairs, Major General Mohammed Magoro, and the Ghana high commissioner in Lagos, Brigadier Kwaku Bediako. Our correspondent understands that at least 3,000 of the illegal immigrants may be repatriated daily under the shipment arrangement.

200 Cross Into Benin

AB131857 Paris AFP in French 1831 GMT 13 May 85

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 13 May (AFP) — On Monday About 200 "illegals" succeeded in crossing the Nigerian border on foot and taking refuge in Benin, while a great number of trucks loaded with illegal immigrants arrived at the Seme border post on the Nigerian side, according to reports from Cotonou reaching Abidjan.

Some of the "illegals who succeeded in crossing had wounds, according to the eyewitnesses. They stated that they were chased into the bush by Nigerian border guards who beat them up and robbed them of their money. They were stranded at the Beninese border post of Krake without money. Many of them still have their families on the Nigerian side.

According to eyewitnesses, one could see on the other side at Seme, on Nigerian territory, about 100 trucks of immigrants parked at about 300 meters from the border which is still being heavily guarded by Nigerian military and police personnel.

SENEGAL

Diouf Issues 'Strong' Warning to Opposition

AB121220 Paris AFP in French 1303 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Dakar, 11 May (AFP) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf on Saturday issued a strong warning to the opposition, having as his main target but without mentioning names the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] of Aboulaye Wade.

While recalling the recent campaigns launched by the PDS, the main opposition party in Senegal, the head of state felt that "the agitation and intoxication would not last." "They would not be able to go beyond a certain stage," warned Mr Diouf, in an address to the Socialist Party's [PS] National Council in Dakar, without the state reacting appropriately, firmly, and rigorously. "This is not a threat, but a warning," added President Diouf, who is also the secretary general of the PS.

The PDS leader recently launched a campaign of prayers which were organized on Tuesday as a sign of hostility to the government. During one of these demonstrations, about 12 militants were arrested for blocking a public road but were later released. The PDS, together with eight other opposition parties, organized a campaign of protestations against the demolition of hundreds of illegally built houses in the Dakar suburbs.

Speaking before the PS militants, President Diouf once again denied the accusation of abandoning socialism by submitting to the "dictates" of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. "For us," he said, "socialism is synonimous to economic effectiveness, competitiveness, productivity, and profitability. (...) With the privatization of certain enterprises, he added, we wanted to show that socialism did not go hand in hand with bad management and bureaucracy." While defending economic democracy, Mr Diouf felt that "development (...) could not be the affair of a single state."

SIERRA LEONE

Libyan Ambassador To Guinea Accredited

AB121240 Paris AFP in French 0749 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Freetown, 12 May (AFP) — The secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau (embassy) in Guinea, Abdul Kasem Abdul Salem, has also been accredited to Freetown, it was learned from diplomatic sources in the Sierra Leone capital on Saturday. Abdul Kasem Abdul Salem will operate from Conakry, the source stated. (The closure of the Libyan People's Bureau in Freetown was announced on Thursday by diplomatic sources in Abidjan).

BOTSWANA

'Powerful' Explosion Kills South African Refugee

MB141131 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The Office of the President has announced that a powerful bomb went off this morning at about 1000 killing a South African political refugee who has been living in Gaborone for some time.

The statement from the Office of the President says the body of the victim was mutilated beyond recognition and the car was completely destroyed. The name of the victim cannot be released until the next of kin have been informed.

The statement further acknowledges that this is the second bomb explosion in Gaborone in less than 3 months. The first one was on 13 February, but there were no casualties.

Police investigations into the explosion have commenced. The statement says that Office of the President expresses its condolences to the relatives of the deceased and strongly condemns what it described as a cowardly and brutal act. Police have cordoned off the scene of the bomb blast.

A full statement will be issued as soon as investigations have been carried out. The explosion in the northern part of the capital was heard as far off as the business and government administrative center around the mall.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Discusses Foreign Policy With OAU Chief

MB121252 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has told the visiting interim secretary general of the OAU, Dr Peter Onu, that even though Lesotho is completely surrounded by South Africa, Basotho men and women have been toughened by the harsh conditions under which they live.

Addressing a large pitso [public meeting] at (Khorokhoro Ha Gwedi) in the Maseru District yesterday, Dr Jonathan told Dr Onu that Lesotho will never betray Africa. He said that Lesotho's domestic policy, which is influenced by its geopolitical situation, is based on cooperation and unity. He said even though Basotho are divided into different religious denominations and political affiliations, in times of crisis they close their ranks so that the enemy cannot find a way of infiltrating.

The prime minister said Lesotho's foreign policy is based on true nonalignment. He said that Lesotho pursues a policy of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness with South Africa, in spite of the political differences between the two countries.

Dr Jonathan appealed to African countries to establish resident diplomatic presence in Lesotho, because Lesotho needs Africa. He reminded African countries of a resolution to that effect passed by the Nairobi summit of the OAU some time back. He urged Dr Onu to rekindle Africa's interest to open embassies in Maseru. He also announced that Sweden is to establish a resident embassy in Maseru before the end of the year.

Dr Jonathan told Dr Onu that Lesotho is at this stage of development because she inherited a legacy of poverty from the British colonial power. He said it is a historical fact that for almost 100 years of colonial rule, Britain [words indistinct] rural Basotho, the village water supply projects which they currently enjoy under the Basotho National Party [BNP] government. He expressed his gratitude to the United Kingdom, the United States, and other donor countries for assisting Lesotho in establishing these basic necessities. He said since its formation, the BNP has mandated him never to accept assistance with strings attached, because this would turn Lesotho into a puppet of other states.

The prime minister expressed his concern at the current wave of stock thefts, armed robberies, and general theft of property. He said the only way this scourge will be removed is through unity and cooperation between chiefs, police, the court of law, and the public. He urged the courts not to let thieves get away with light sentences, because they will continue to steal the property of honest citizens. He said if theft goes on at this alarming rate, Basotho will earn a bad reputation [words indistinct] as a nation of thieves.

He told the youth league to abide by the policies and education of the BNP, which is based on Christianity, the protection of our customs and traditions, and education, which will enable them to overcome man's common problems of disease, hunger, and ignorance.

Talks Held, Onu Departs

MB130617 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that it is at this time that Africa needs to unite so that the enemies of the continent should not succeed in breaking it apart. He told the visiting interim secretary general of the OAU, Dr Peter Onu, in private discussions at his residence at (Ha Rokolo), that visits such as the one Dr Onu made to Lesotho would facilitate contact which in turn would enable Africans to discuss the problems of the continent, exchange information, and devise solutions to problems.

The prime minister told Dr Onu that Africa has to chart its own path by solving its own problems in an atmosphere of frankness and realism. Dr Jonathan and Dr Onu then discussed the situation in Africa in general, and in southern Africa in particular.

Dr Onu told the prime minister that the next OAU summit will focus attention on Africa's economic problems. He specifically mentioned agriculture, including famine and drought, transportation problems in Africa, regional cooperation, and Africa's massive external debt.

Dr Onu left Maseru yesterday for Harare, and will go on to Maputo to continue his tour of African countries. Giving his overall impressions on his visit to Lesotho, Dr Onu said that he was very happy with his visit, and expressed appreciation for the hospitality accorded to him during his stay.

He said he was particularly impressed with Lesotho's brand of democracy, which he witnessed at a pitso [public meeting] held by the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, at (Khorokhoro Ha Gwedi) in the Maseru District.

Jonathan Notes Talks Held With RSA on Miners

MB131415 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has said that the South African mining authorities have reemployed 200 of 3,000 Basotho mineworkers expelled from the South African mines recently.

Addressing a successful rally at Tsikoane, in the Likhakeng Constituency of the Leribe District, yesterday, Dr Jonathan said that the reemployment of these Basotho mine workers is a direct result of negotiations which the Lesotho government, through the minister of planning, employment, and economic affairs, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, had with the South African authorities. He addded that reemployment statistics were being made available to the Lesotho Government daily.

The prime minister informed the rally that he had been aware of the voting power of women, and therefore campaigned for their support prior to the 1965 general election. He said this was a factor which the opposition was not aware of, and he therefore won the election. Dr Jonathan said he was happy to see that Basotho men have now joined the Basotho National Party political bandwagon. He said he won them over through the many projects he introduced for their benefit. These, he said, were the food self-sufficiency program, the repatriation of Basotho mineworkers earnings to Lesotho banks, and the abolition of basic tax.

The prime minister also informed the rally that after discussions with the director general of the FAO, Dr Edouard Saouma, in Maseru recently, they signed an agreement in terms of which the FAO will contribute $120,000 to finance small-scale water [word indistinct], such as village water supply projects for domestic and livestock consumption.

He urged the people to bury their petty political differences and close their ranks, so that the enemy will not have the opportunity to drive a wedge between them. He said Basotho should cultivate love and cooperation among themselves, and said that if there is no cooperation among the people, any effort the government puts to assist them will be in vain. Dr Jonathan also received a sum of 200 maluti as a contribution by the Mpolokeng Burial Society of Tsikoane to the Prime Minister's Fund for Victims of South African Aggression. He said this contribution was a source of great encouragement, and an example of the cooperation he expects from all Basotho towards the country.

In conclusion, the prime minister repeated his call for the establishment of a national front which will be meant to create industries which can employ hundreds of Basotho, and arrest the erosion of Lesotho's manpower to other countries. Earlier, the prime minister had performed the official inauguration of the village water supply project at Tsikoane. The project had been co-financed by the U.S. AID, the EEC, and the Lesotho Government. Also present were cabinet ministers, chiefs, and thousands of Basotho from Tsikoane and surrounding areas.

MOZAMBIQUE

Delegations Arrive for Government, Party Talks

MB132038 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Three delegations arrived in Maputo early this evening for talks at different levels with the Mozambican authorities.

FRG Minister of Economic Cooperation Jurgen Warnke arrived at the head of a delegation which will hold talks with members of the Mozambican Government on economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as ways of providing aid to fight famine in Mozambique. The FRG minister was received at Maputo International Airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano and Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Rui Lousa. Minister Jurgen Warnke told journalists that southern Africa is a priority of his country's foreign policy. The FRG minister will tour Maputo harbor tomorrow morning and will hold talks with the minister of industry and energy, the minister in the presidency for economic affairs, and the minister of foreign affairs. He leaves for Malawi in the evening.

Peter Onu, OAU interim secretary general, also arrived at the head of that organization's delegation. His visit is aimed at assessing the situation caused by the natural disasters in Mozambique. His visit will not only serve to study the possibility of OAU support for Mozambique, but also to gather information to be included in his report to the OAU economic summit, scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa in July.

A delegation from the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, PAICV, led by Joaquim Pedro da Silva, secretary for external relations, also arrived in Maputo. The Cape Verdian delegation will hold party level taks in the context of the existing cooperation between the PAICV and the Frelimo Party.

OAU's Onu on Drought

MB140738 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Acting OAU Secretary General Peter Onu said in Maputo yesterday that drought in southern Africa continues to produce dramatic effects and that it was necessary that the international community should continue to help the drought-stricken countries. He said this to journalists on his arrival in Maputo for a working visit of several days to Mozambique. The OAU senior official, who has already visited Angola and Lesotho, said that the situation in those countries is intolerable. After Mozambique,

Peter Onu will visit Botswana. The OAU acting secretary gneral is accompanied by other senior OAU officials from its department against natural disasters, and the OAU refugee bureau. Peter Onu will submit a report on this trip to the OAU economic summit to be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July.

Reception Held for Visiting Polish Delegation

MB140731 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] The standing commission of the People's Assembly hosted a reception in Maputo last night for the Polish parliamentary delegation which is currently visiting our country. The reception was attended by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and other deputies of the supreme organ of state power in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In a speech made on the occasion, Augusto Macamo, People's Assembly deputy, said that the visit of the Polish delegation to our country will promote cooperation between the two countries in quantity and quality. In reply, Zbigniew Gertych, vice marshal of the Polish parliament, said that destabilizing actions carried out by imperialism in Mozambique and Poland will never constitute barriers to the struggle for social justice.

Council of Ministers Issues Economic Decisions

MB130820 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Jacinto Veloso, the minister of state in the presidency for economic affairs, this morning announced to national businessmen the Council of Ministers' decisions on various economic issues. The businessmen had presented their concerns on these issues to the government on 3 May. We now present the statement made by Minister Veloso during this morning's meeting:

[Begin Veloso recording] As part of its normal working program and its examination of a series of issues to improve the life of the entire people and the Mozambican nation, the Council of Ministers has devoted its attention to the issues we referred to some time back. As promised, we are with you once again today to communicate the decisions taken on these issues, which had been partly detected and were under study and which were referred to here on Friday. Accordingly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique has determined the following measures:

On prices: A new list of prices for agricultural and livestock products will be issued very soon. A number of concerns and suggestions expressed by the businessmen will be taken into consideration. What is more, the Council of Ministers has decided to immediately deregulate the prices of the following: horticultural products, onions, cassava, sweet potatoes, green corn, fruits, rabbits, ducks, and turkeys. With regard to goats and sheep, the provinces will decide on the deregulation of prices. Cattle will have a fixed price. However, there will be a market incentive price. The state will not interfere in the trade of cattle between peasant families. There are products whose prices are fixed at different levels by different provincial governments as stipulated by law. As long as there is a need, different prices will be defined in accordance with the conditions of each region. In areas of difficult trade, preferential prices will be fixed, particularly with regard to export products. The Council of Ministers has also determined that the deregulation of prices of some products will in no way limit the right of the state to define prices or control the prices of the listed products. The violation of law and trade ethics — speculation, hoarding, and black marketeering — will be severely punished by the state.

On salaries and the work force: The Council of Ministers has determined that the mechanism for establishing salaries must be more flexible in order to reward good work and penalize bad. The socialist principle of each one according to his work must be rigorously applied. The qualified work force — specialists, technicians, and qualified workers — will benefit from preferential salaries. The directors of enterprises will have the prerogative of reintroducing salary and returns program; that is, linking salaries to the returns obtained from work without endangering the financial profit of the enterprise.

On taxation: The Council of Ministers has decided to apply measures already in the fiscal system, particularly with regard to taxes, by encouraging the participation of the big and small contributors and publishing the prerogatives of the contributors, notably the right to challenge tax accounts and to make appeals to higher bodies. The Council of Ministers has also decided to introduce new fiscal incentives for new undertakings in priority areas of development, including tax exemptions for justified reasons.

On the state apparatus and enterprises: The Council of Ministers has determined that the state enterprises are not part of the state apparatus. The state supervises, leads the national economy, and controls the activity of enterprises as a whole. The state protects and encourages national production through the mechanisms at its disposal, such as increased taxes on imported goods which could be produced in the country. The state supports the bodies or associations organized by producers to improve their profits and advance themselves. The responsibility for the management, administration, and production of a state enterprise, cooperative, or private enterprise falls on its director. The state uses planning as an instrument to activate and control the principal branches and enterprises, protecting all state, cooperative, private, and family sectors.

The Council of Ministers has also determined that the management units or similar organs must possess a businesslike character, and not a governmental apparatus. The management units must help promote the autonomy of the enterprises under their jurisdiction and increase the effectiveness of their management. The state enterprises must be models of organization and management in order to contribute to stable prices, quality products, and a regulated market in the interest of the consumer.

The state enterprises must produce profits. Part of the profit which remains in the enterprise should be used to improve production and the living and working conditions of the workers, as well as to reward the workers, including the director himself,

for the good results achieved. The enterprises must establish programs of cooperation and interassistance between themselves, sign contracts between themselves, and promote their connections with other national or foreign enterprises in order to increase production and economic development in the national interest. The process for establishing enterprises will be simplified and receive priority attention from the state bodies involved in this process.

On circulation of goods: The Council of Ministers has determined that the circulation of goods in the country must be free without endangering the plans of supply defined by the state. Every citizen is free to move about throughout the country carrying the goods belonging to him. The route controls cannot for one or another reason prevent the free circulation of goods between districts and provinces. [Applause]

On incentives to private businessmen. The Council of Ministers has determined that private businessmen will be supported and encouraged by the state, particularly in the agriculture, lights and food industries, transportation of passengers and goods, fisheries, trade, and other areas with an immediate impact on improving the living conditions of the people. Private initiatives aimed at increasing exports and imports and increasing the national production as a whole will be greatly encouraged and assisted.

On direct export and imports: The Council of Ministers has determined that direct export and import is allowed to businessmen in all cases resulting in greater effectiveness and profitability for the national economy. The Ministry of Foreign Trade will control and regulate this without impairing its operations. [Applause]

On small enterprise: The Council of Ministers has determined that the small production of handicrafts and family food production will be assisted and encouraged by the state through promotion of sales and exchange enabling the acquisition of foreign exchange for the improvement and development of this kind of activity.

On banking: The Council of Ministers has determined that the banking community must urgently organize itself to render quicker services to private enterprises, cooperatives, and state enterprises.

On priority areas for investment: The Council of Ministers has decided to give priority and incentives to investments to economic development projects in liberated and border areas, as well as in rural zones defined as priority areas. The production of food and consumer goods for the people as well as construction material and products for export will be given priority and tax incentives. [applause]

On new foreign exchange regulation system: The Council of Ministers has decided that with regard to activities generating foreign exchange, the foreign exchange regulations must be improved to promote increased export of goods and services, increased collective and individual benefits for the workers of the enterprises involved in this kind of operation, and compensation in foreign exchange to the owners of these enterprises, be they nationals or foreigners. The quality of work of the directors of state enterprises should be compensated through incentives, including that of having foreign exchange at their disposal. The foreign exchange regulation system must promote the national economic development. The transferred capital that can be granted to foreign, private businessmen must depend on efficiency, taking into consideration their export contribution and the level of the fulfillment of the people's needs.

On diversification of activities: The state will encourage and assist traders and all businessmen who diversify their activity and devote themselves to production and transport activities.

On producer-consumer relations: The state encourages a direct relationship between the producers and consumers, thus eliminating unnecessary middlemen, be they state or private middlemen. This ensures greater profits to the producers and lower expenses for the consumers. This relationship between producers and consumers must be realized through contracts within the framework of the implementation of the priority objectives defined in the plan.

On businessmen and service enterprise associations: The Council of Ministers approves and promotes the creation of associations of businessmen and service enterprises, as is already the case in agriculture, and considers that the initiative can be valid for other sectors.

On economic decisions affecting enterprises: The Council of Ministers has determined that the economic decisions regarding enterprises must be made urgently in order to respond to the proposals made by businessmen in and out of the country.

In conclusion, the Council of Ministers has decided that the ministers and the secretaries of state of the involved departments are personally responsible for the implementation of these measures. The Council of Ministers has also charged us to encourage all businessmen, producers, traders, or transporters so that within the framework of the measures now announced they can demonstrate their creativity and ability to overcome the existing difficulties, increase the earning of foreign exchange, increase the production of food and raw materials for industry, reduce our foreign debts, and actively contribute to the continued advance of the national economy, thus enabling us to solve the essential problems of the people. Likewise, we appeal to you all to develop your activities by respecting and ensuring respect for the laws and regulations now in effect, and by carrying out, transmitting and propagating the true and honest practices of a healthy exercise of business activity.

Within the framework of this spirit, you have an important contribution to make, to isolate and neutralize the speculators, hoarders, and black marketeers for the benefit of your own activity as well as the benefit of our entire society. In this way, all of us will be able to contribute to the elimination of terrorism and violence of the armed bandits so that together we can create a climate of peace and tranquility, in other words: the restoration of normality to the national life, which is an indispensable condition for the economic and social development of Mozambique and the establishment of a better and more intensive

relationship with all countries of the world. Thank you very much. This is all we had to say to you. Thank you. [Applause]

Niassa Leader Cites 'Improving' Situation

MB131428 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] In Lichinga a few days ago, Major General Mariano Matsinhe, the leader of Niassa Province, said that the military situation in the province has been improving in view of the successive defeats inflicted on the armed bandits by our armed forces. The official, who was addressing party and state cadres in Niassa, added that the bandits were currently on the defensive and operating in small groups, with the people and socioeconomic institutions their favorite targets.

He commended the Niassa provincial military command for their successes in training local forces and people's militia, as well as for the victories won in the fight against the armed bandits. Mariano Matsinhe also commended the officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers stationed in the province for their efforts in the elimination of the criminals, thus restoring peace.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Officer Discusses SWAPO Activities

MB101830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1521 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Windhoek, May 10 SAPA - Security forces in SWA/Namibia were achieving "a remarkable feat" in modern revolutionary warfare, because they were winning the bush war in the territory, the chief of staff operations of the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Johan Louw, said in Windhoek.

In a statement published today, he reviewed the war situation in SWA/Namibia which was now entering its 20th year. In that period, SWAPO had made no progress while the civilian population suffered most at the hands of insurgents, Brig Louw said.

"SWAPO began its customary summer rain offensive this year with the infiltration of about 400 terrorists through the Angolan bush into Ovambo. Of these, more than 260 have already been killed. SWAPO's special unit suffered about 50 per cent casualties and left SWA before the end of March."

Brig Louw said that since 1982 SWAPO insurgents had not succeeded in infiltrating into the commercial farming areas, one of their main targets.

In the operational zone, insurgents were roving about in small disorganised units. "They are avoiding contact with the security forces at all costs and almost all skirmishes are initiated by the security forces," he said.

Intimidation, abduction and killing of civilians by SWAPO insurgents indicated that SWAPO could not win or hold the hearts and minds of the people, Brig Louw said.

"The security forces on the other hand, are getting increased support from the people in the border areas. More than 60 per cent of the fighting component in the security forces consist of black and brown members. SWAPO's military potential has suffered severely in the last number of years. The abduction of children can be attributed to a move to replenish their depleted force levels."

Brig Louw said the bush war had reached an important stage and SWAPO was approaching the point where it could not maintain a cohesive insurgency force.

The disengagement of South African forces in southern Angola had set the scene for further peace initiatives, he added.

SWAPO Launches Mortar Attack Near Oshakati

MB131940 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1523 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Windhoek, May 13, SAPA — SWAPO insurgents launched a mortar attack on the kraal of a headman at Tandi in northern SWA/Namibia early on Saturday, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today. Nobody was injured in the attack and further details were not available.

The SWATF spokesman confirmed that SWAPO insurgents bombarded with mortars the area around Oshakati in northern SWA/Namibia early today. Earlier reports said 25 mortars were fired but none fell on the town. Three people, who have already been discharged from hospital, were slightly injured when two bombs fell at one of the kraals near the town.

The SWATF spokesman said the attacks were believed to have been aimed at "intimidation" of civilians in the Ovambo-speaking region.

SOUTH AFRICA

Swazi Foreign Minister Arrives for Land Talks

MB140836 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0828 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Cape Town, May 14, SAPA — Talks between the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his Swazi counterpart, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, are due to start at the historic Fleur du Cap estate near Somerset West today.

Swaziland's minister and his entourage arrived in Cape Town late last night and are due to commence with bilateral talks around 1100 today.

Mr Mnisi made it clear at his departure from Mbabane yesterday that his government was determined to persue the issue of having the Ngwavuma and Kangwane areas returned to Swaziland. These territories had been claimed by the late King Sobhuza II and the present government was committed to continue in the demand for their return, he said.

When the matter last received public attention the kwaZulu government raised strong objections to the excision of Ngwavuma from its territory, just as the Kangwane national states government objected to incorporation into Swaziland.

Finance Minister Comments on FRG Trip, Reforms

MB110601 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, says South Africa's position in the world is not as isolated as some people in the country like to make out. Mr du Plessis was addressing bankers in Frankfurt, in West Germany, as a follow-up to the recent loan agreement which was entered into by the two countries.

In a telephone interview with our political news staff in Cape Town, the minister said his visit to West Germany this week undoubtedly supported the view that the government's constitutional and economic reforms were making a noticeable impact overseas. Mr du Plessis said South Africa's real friends were assisting and encouraging the country. Mr du Plessis said German bankers had adopted an attitude of supported expectation towards what was being done at present in South Africa.

The chairman of the German (Commerce) Bank, Dr (Siche), told 14 leading European bankers at a dinner in Frankfurt that German bankers were conducting normal business with South Africa. This was being done in spite of efforts to end their involvement in the country.

Gen Malan Discusses Missile Test Range Costs

MB131555 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1534 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] House of Assembly, May 13, SAPA — The estimated cost of the Overberg Missile Testing Range at De Hoop is R238 million in 1983 rand value, according to the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan. He said in written reply to a question by Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Wynberg) that the testing range was expected to be completed in 1990.

Providing the infrastructure such as property, buildings, roads, electrical power, water and fences was expected to cost R85 million, General Malan said. The remaining R153 million of the estimated cost would be spent on items such as tools, test equipment, instrumentation and spares.

General Malan said planning, surveying and design of the testing range was being conducted by a consortium of consulting engineers for whose services tenders had not been called. It was not considered in the interest of consortium members to reveal their names as some of the firms involved might be prejudiced because of the nature of the project.

Tenders for construction of the range had been granted to various private firms under the project manangement of Armscor and its consultants.

General Malan said the first tenders were called for in March 1984 and further tenders were being called for as the work progressed.

The construction tenders awarded included a R20,261,701 contract to Concor for building of the airfield runway and taxiways; R14,391,657 to Fedics Food Services for a temporary camp for contractors' employees; R3,999,879 to CMGM Building (Cape) for the construction of an operational building and associated works; R2,772,162 to the same company for an instrument maintenance store and associated work and R1,240,096, to P and R construction for pipelines, sewers and pump stations.

3 Explosions Rock Police Station; Damage Light

MB140600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0557 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 14, SAPA — Three explosions rocked the Brakpan police station on the East Rand in the early hours of this morning, a spokesman for the SA Police public relations division said in Pretoria.

"The explosions occurred between 0035 and 0047 this morning, at the police single quarters, the commissioners court and the office of the messenger of the court," the spokesman told SAPA.

He said there were no casualties and damage to the buildings was not extensive.

Police are investigating the nature of the explosives, the spokesman added.

Work Stoppage Planned for Unionist's Funeral

MB140650 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0635 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, May 14, SAPA — Thousands of Soweto, East Rand and Pretoria workers appeared to have ignored the call for a full day stayaway today made by the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU) to coincide with the funeral of unionist Mr Andries Raditsela, 29.

Mr Raditsela, a senior shop steward of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union and vice-chairman of the Transvaal region of FOSATU, died last week after being released from police detention. Mr Raditsela's funeral was scheduled to take place today.

FOSATU appealed to workers in the Transvaal to not go to work today and to workers in other provinces to observe a work stoppage between 11 am and 1 pm.

In Tsakane, near Brakpan where Mr Raditsela lived, residents walked towards the outskirts of the township to board buses which have not been entering the township since last week's clash between township residents and hostel dwellers. Taxis were carrying their normal loads of workers and there was no police presence.

Several major unions supported FOSATU's call for a two-hour work stoppage today, including the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

The NUM, which has 110,000 members, has closed its Johannesburg office for the day and senior officials will be attending the funeral.

Anglo American said last night the corporation had received a request from the NUM for a two-hour stoppage.

"Our response is that we would not want to adopt a stance on this issue until we have had an opportunity to assess the impact on production and operations," an Anglo spokesman said.

"However, we don't intend to dismiss those workers who wish to stop work for two hours. It is generally our belief that those who do not work should not be paid. Those workers who request permission to attend the funeral may do so, but they will not be paid for the period of their absence."

Talks Held on Influx Control, Education for Blacks

MB120550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Important discussions on influx control, education, and the expansion of black residential areas have been held in Pretoria between the minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and members of the Urban Council Association of South Africa. The talks also focused on the 99-year lease-hold and free-hold systems of land occupation. The talks were also attended by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

AZAPO, UDF Members Kidnapped Following Talks

MB121030 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
12 May 85 p 2

[Text] The peace treaty this week between AZAPO and the UDF [United Democratic Front] could be short-lived. After the talks between the two organisations in Johannesburg this week, a member of AZAPO was allegedly kidnapped and is feared dead in KwaZakhele, Eastern Cape.

AZAPO allegedly retaliated by kidnapping four UDF men on Thursday and are holding them until their missing member is freed.

AZAPO President Mr Ishmael Mkhabela said: "We had just finished our talks this week when suddenly these reports from the Eastern Cape arrived.

"We are viewing them with great concern as they could affect whatever the peace talks have achieved on behalf of the two organisations.

"What really worries both organisations is that our differences could easily be exploited by others to delay our struggle for liberation in this country."

Meanwhile, there have been several other attacks on AZAPO members in KwaThema and in Potgietersrus. In the Eastern Cape there have been attacks on both organisations and the tension is still high.

Mr Mkhabela said: "What's worse is that there are no winners in this game and political infighting will take us nowhere.

"But we had an assurance from our meeting this week that even the Eastern Cape groups are seeking peace before much damage is done."

He said whenever there were petrol bombings they could not tell if they came from the opposition or from other people who were exploiting the situation.

A spokesman for the UDF admitted that they were concerned about the incidents in the Eastern Cape following the peace talks.

He said an effort was being made to cool off the tension between the two organisations and they were investigating the incidents.

AZAPO Official Discusses Rift

MB101732 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 10 May 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Amid the upsurge of violence in the black townships of South Africa that reached a peak at Uitenhage a few weeks ago, a surprising conflict has arisen between two antiapartheid organizations, the United Democratic Front, UDF, and the Azanian Peoples Organization, AZAPO, resulting in the destruction of property and a number of deaths. Well, now the UDF has claimed that the police are backing AZAPO in a campaign against the UDF. On the line to South Africa, Julian Marshall asked Ishmael Mkhabela, president of AZAPO, how he reacted to that allegation.

[Mkhabela] The fact of the matter is that the police has made it easier for the two groups to engage in acts of friction. The actual fact is that accusations are coming from both sides. Now, one should realize that such accusations only show that the police are exploiting the situation to the maximum at the expense of the parties concerned.

[Marshall] Setting aside what you consider to be the police's role in all this, Mr Mkhabela, would you not agree that relations between AZAPO and UDF are absolutely appalling at the moment?

[Mkhabela] The fact is that, there is friction going on. People are dying on our side and we are now having at least four people who have been mauled. Now, one cannot understate the seriousness of the situation, the relations between the two organizations are of such a nature that there is no likely winner in the ongoing conflict which is now bedevilling the political climate in our country.

[Marshall] What are you fighting about?

[Mkhabela] From our point of view, the fight has a historical dimension, that is for a long time our members have been on the receiving end; they have been attacked and as late as last December in our last council in Port Elizabeth, not less than four members were attacked by elements who were directly linked to the UDF affiliates.

[Marshall] But why is there this friction? Why are there these differences between AZAPO and the UDF?

[Mkhabela] The fact is that with sympathy at developments of some hegemonic ambition from the ranks of UDF, in that they are seen to not to tolerate operating within a situation with another organization [as heard]. The first warning of a development souring was sounded in one funeral in the Eastern Cape where one top leader of the UDF was quoted as saying, the UDF is too strong in the Eastern Cape for AZAPO.

[Marshall] So, you are accusing the UDF of trying to monopolize opposition to apartheid in South Africa?

[Mkhabela] They have made a call — that is two times in Uitenhage — that our branch should be disbanded, and since the conflict in the Eastern Cape, that is exactly what is being shouted by those guys that we must disband. Now that cannot be seen as an accusation, instead a statement of facts.

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Leads Group to RSA Land Talks

MB131707 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] A high powered delegation led by the kingdom's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, left the country today for Cape Town to hold talks with the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, on the land question.

Speaking to the foreign minister [as heard] at Matsapa Airport just before the departure, Mr Mnisi said the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland will continue talking to the South African Government about the incorporation of the land that belonged to the Swazi nation. Mr Mnisi told the press that the talks were started by the late King Sobhuza II, adding that the present government has an obligation to carry on the talks until Swaziland gets what belongs to her.

The minister's delegation comprised the ombudsman and secretary of the Supreme Council of State, Mr Robert Mabila; the minister of defense and youth, Brigadier Fonono Dube; the minister of labor and public service, Mr Mhlangano Matsebula; the principal secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Z.L. Mkhonta; the principal secretary in the Ministry of Labor and Public Service, Mr John Mngomezulu; Councillor J.K. Msweli; and the chief of protocol, Mr John Dube. The duration of their stay in Cape Town will depend upon the talks.

ZAMBIA

OAU Secretary Urges Disinvestment in RSA

MB140641 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] OAU Interim Secretary General Peter Onu has urged the international community to keep its momentum against apartheid by disinvesting in South Africa. Speaking when he made a stopover in Lusaka from Angola, Dr Onu said the campaign against the apartheid system should continue to force the South African regime (?to end) its racialist policies. Dr Onu went to Maputo, Mozambique, as part of an on-the-spot tour of the drought situation affecting Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, and Angola. The OAU chief described the drought situation in Lesotho and Angola as very bad.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Reveals 20 Arrested in 'Spy Ring'

MB140552 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Twenty people were arrested when a spy ring was uncovered in Beit Bridge last November during an exercise to check on subversive elements connected with bandits based in South Africa.

The disclosure was made by the minister of state for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, in an interview with *THE HERALD* yesterday. Comrade Munangagwa said the men are still being interrogated by the police.

He said the operation, code named Operation (Duavada) was instrumental in curbing infiltration of subversive elements from racist South Africa.

Minister on Support For Antiapartheid Struggle

MB120652 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has repeated Zimbabwe's (?unflinching) support for the struggle against racist South Africa's abominable apartheid system. The minister was addressing mourners at the burial of the late chief representative of the ANC of South Africa in Zimbabwe, Comrade (Justin Diza Khuzwayo) at Warren Hills Cemetery yesterday.

Comrade Mangwende said the ongoing unrest in the apartheid-ruled country is a good warning to Botha and his acolytes that the oppressed black majority is determined to destroy the apartheid practice. He also pointed out that the oppressed masses in that country are waging an armed struggle, because the Pretoria regime has intensified its campaign of terrorism and violence.